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Established June, 1789, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions. The oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of four pages, with a large amount of general news, well selected miscellany, and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters

FIRE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION

The report of the board of aldermen on the fire department investigation, which has been in progress for nearly two years, was finally adopted at the last session of the old board of aldermen last Monday morning. The report is not a very imposing document. It touches on matters that led up to the investigation, namely, that the department had proved inefficient and that there was a laxity of discipline, and other matters. The board finds that the department was not in such a deplorable condition as to cause alarm to property owners, but does find that there was some laxity of discipline. The spirit of the ordinance providing for re-organization had not been fully observed, and there had been rather insufficient drills. The necessity for stricter enforcement of the fire prevention laws was also referred to.

As remedies, the board principally recommended a liberal expenditure of the city's money. Among the costly items recommended are four more permanent men for the department; a new top-and-a-half truck for the water gun; many new hydrants to be placed; a new fireproof headquarters building; and a permanent pension fund for retirement of firemen. The report also recommends the election of five lieutenants, that drills be held bi-weekly and monthly; that the limits of fire district A be extended to include the property between Broadway and West Broadway; that a survey of the water mains be made; that box alarms and not stills be sounded for fires in the Thames street section; that better arrangements be made for cooperation with the departments at the Government stations.

There will probably be some discussion of the report when it comes up on the floor of the representative council, but the chances are that little radical action will be taken.

TEN MILLION ESTATE

According to the appraiser's report filed in the Surrogate's Court in New York this week, the late Henry A. C. Taylor of New York and Newport, left an estate valued at \$10,818,998. Mrs. Josephine V. Taylor, widow, received the family residence and life interest in \$3,000,000. Countess Harriett della Gherardesca, a daughter, received a life interest in \$2,000,000. The two sons, Moses Taylor and Henry R. Taylor, divide the remainder of the estate and the principal of the life interests reverts to them.

Mr. Moses Taylor occupied the country residence at Glen Farm in Portsmouth last summer, and has been for some time engaged in rebuilding and adding to the residence there. When the work is completed he will have one of the finest country estates on the island.

The equity hearing in the matter of Michael Stoneman vs. Polissen Manufacturing Company, in which the petitioner seeks to set aside a mortgage given by him, has continued before Judge Baker this week, and is now practically completed. The hearings were begun several months ago, but were interrupted because of other pressing business of court and counsel.

Two intoxicated marines, who battled with Chief Tobin and Patrolman Faerber in the Atlantic Lunch on Wednesday night, were given stiff fines in the police court Thursday morning.

CITY INAUGURATION

Newport's municipal government was duly inaugurated with the usual ceremonies on Monday, when Mayor Boyle took the oath of office and delivered a business-like inaugural address in spite of the handicap of illness from which he had suffered for some time. It was at first feared that he would be unable to attend the ceremony, but he made a special effort to do so, and although he seemed very weak he managed to read his address in its entirety.

After City Clerk Fullerton had sworn in the new members of the representative council, the council organized by the election of George W. Bachelier, Jr., as chairman. Mr. Bachelier has been for some years chairman of the committee of 25, and he was the logical choice for chairman of the council when Mr. Congdon declined a re-election. Mr. Fullerton was then unanimously elected city clerk and was sworn in.

Mayor Mahoney administered the oath to Mayor Boyle, and the members of the board of aldermen were then sworn in. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain of the Day, and Mayor Boyle then read his address, which will be found in full on another page. After Chairman Bachelier had thanked the council for his election, a recess was taken until evening.

At the evening session the principal business was the election of city officers, the ordinary routine business and the consideration of the budget going over to an adjourned meeting to be held on Friday evening. One important item was taken up, this being the proposition to exempt the property of the New Haven Railroad from taxation with the understanding that the Company would then consent to operate the Wickford Line. The proposition came up in the form of a resolution directing the City Solicitor to apply to the Legislature for an enabling act. There was considerable said in opposition to the plan and it was suggested that it should not become effective until approved by the people at a special election, but this amendment was defeated. Mr. P. H. Morgan spoke in opposition to the exemption, and Mr. Garretts spoke in favor of it, and a number of the other members took part in the discussion. The resolution directing the City Solicitor to apply for the enabling act was then passed and the details of the agreement will be decided upon after the act is passed.

There were several rather close contests for city offices, and one of the present incumbents was defeated, Andrew R. Campbell being elected sealer of weights and measures over John J. Connell. Street Commissioner John F. Sullivan had a close call, but was declared elected, but this case may go into the courts because of a misapprehension. The tellers reported to Chairman Bachelier that 182 votes were cast and that John F. Sullivan received 92 and Gardner C. Easton received 90, and the Chairman announced that Mr. Sullivan was re-elected. It transpired, however, that two votes had been cast for Roland J. Easton and one vote for another Sullivan, which would have made 93 votes necessary for a choice. The matter is further complicated, however, as the two votes for Roland Easton were printed ballots, bearing the designation of the office of City Engineer. Mr. Gardner Easton has filed a protest and may carry the matter into the courts for a decision.

William P. Sheffield, Jr., was elected commissioner of the Newport Poor Fund in place of Henry C. Stevens, Jr. Although there was a contest for the office of Building Inspector, and there had been much previous talk as to what would be done, James T. Douglas was re-elected by a large majority. There were contests for city engineer, inspector of plumbing and crossing tender, but the present incumbents were elected easily.

After some discussion the salary ordinance was amended so as to increase the salaries of the deputy city clerk, the inspector of food products, and of the clerk of the board of health.

The board of aldermen met for organization after the inauguration at noon, but were unable to elect a president. Alderman J. J. Martin received three votes, Alderman Frank J. Hughes received two, and Alderman J. J. Kirby one.

The list of city officers elected is as follows:

City Clerk—F. N. Fullerton, \$3,100.
Deputy City Clerk—Cornelius W. R. Callahan, \$2,100.
City Treasurer—John M. Taylor, \$2,500.

Deputy City Treasurer—Alice N. Leonard, \$1,800.

City Solicitor—Jeremiah A. Sullivan, \$2,100.

Street Commissioner—John F. Sullivan, \$2,100.

Judge of Probate—Mortimer A. Sullivan, \$1,200.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On the first day of the session Representative Lawton introduced a bill repealing the Sherwood prohibition enforcement act, passed at the end of last winter's session. The Speaker appointed a committee on rules, of which Representative Lawton is a member. Wednesday was mainly taken up by filibustering of the Democrats in the senate over rules and the appointment of senate officers. They succeeded in postponing the adoption of the senate rules till next Tuesday. In the house a bill was introduced creating a Soldiers' Welfare Commission, and making an appropriation of \$25,000 to assist discharged soldiers and sailors who are out of employment. Representative Bliss introduced a resolution allowing the use of the Newport Armory by Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas Camp, Spanish War Veterans.

On most of the roll calls thus far the senate has stood 21 Republicans and 17 Democrats; the house has stood 51 Republicans and 48 Democrats. Some of the so-called Independents have apparently voted with the Republicans.

A HEAVY SNOW STORM

Newport was visited by a heavy snow storm Wednesday night, about six inches of snow falling during the night. The weather was quite warm when the storm began, but during the night it turned colder and a wind came up that caused some drifting, but the snow was too heavy to drift badly. Considerable delay was caused to traffic, and there was some wire trouble. A few poles came down in different sections of the city, the heavy weight of snow creating an unexpected burden. Some tree branches were broken off and hedges all over the city were bent to the ground beneath their heavy loads of snow.

The highway department had men at work clearing the crosswalks early Thursday morning, and gutters have been opened to give the water a chance to run off if a thaw comes suddenly. The trees in the parks made a beautiful sight, as the snow clung tenaciously wherever it struck.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, the matter of Sunday selling licenses was taken up. Protests had been filed by a church and by the retail trade committee of the Chamber of Commerce, asking that the number of licenses be limited and that the hour of closing be fixed. However, the board voted to grant the petitions of all who had paid their taxes, and did not fix any closing hour. Those who had not paid their taxes had their applications laid on the table. City Clerk Fullerton stated that not more than half the number that held licenses last year had applied for renewal, and Mayor Boyle stated that these would not be allowed to open next Sunday.

Two ballots were taken for president of the board, and on the second ballot Alderman Martin was elected, receiving four votes to one for Alderman Hughes.

MRS. WILLIAM CARRY

Mrs. Ida J. Carry, wife of Mr. William Carry, died at her home on Ayrault street last Saturday morning, after an illness of only a week. She was a daughter of the late James A. Brown of Middletown, and was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1857. Since the death of her father, she had conducted the Bay Voyage Hotel in Jamestown each summer. In 1882 she was married to Mr. William Carry of this city, who survives her. She had long been a member of Aquidneck Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, having served several times as Chaplain. Funeral services were held on Monday afternoon, Rev. Stanley C. Hughes officiating. The bearers were all Past Masters of the Masonic lodges.

Dr. William A. Jack of Washington has in contemplation the compiling and publication of "Recollections of Grace Chapel." He is also looking up data relating to the Old Brick Schoolhouse on Mill street, and also the Boys and Girls Senior Department, which was the predecessor of the High School. Dr. Jack, who left Newport for Washington in 1880, is suffering from incipient cataract in both eyes.

Judge Baker presided at the January motion day in the Superior Court on Wednesday. A number of assignments for trial at the March session were made, and a few motions were heard. The motion for a change of venue in the case of Mary P. Lake vs. Fred W. Greene was set for hearing at the February motion day.

SAMUEL R. HONEY

Autobiography of a Distinguished Newport Lawyer and Statesman Now Residing in London, in His 81st Year

Colonel Samuel Robertson Honey was Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island in 1887-88; Mayor of Newport in 1892; Chief of staff of Governor VanZandt, in 1877-78-79; Veteran of the Civil War, having served through the entire conflict, from '61 to '65. His war record, which he is too modest to enlarge upon himself, is surpassed by but few men. During the Civil War, he was promoted successively from the rank of corporal, through the grades of Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, Second and First Lieutenant, and Adjutant, to Captain in the regular army of the United States. He served with First Battalion, 15th U. S. Infantry, in the Army of the Cumberland from Jan. 13, 1863 to Sept. 1, 1864, taking part in the engagements at Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Graysville, Ga., Dalton, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Uttoy Creek and Jonesboro, in which last engagement he was severely wounded, Sept. 1, 1864. He was brevetted Captain for gallantry in action at Jonesboro. He served as acting Judge Advocate, Third Military District (staffs of Generals Pope and Meade successively) in 1867 and 1868. He resigned from the army in 1870.

At the request of the Editor of the Mercury Colonel Honey has consented to write the story of his life for exclusive publication in this paper. The rest of the story we will let him tell.—Ed.

17A Eldon Road
London, W. 8.
October, 1922.

Editor The Newport Mercury:
You ask me to "write you out a history of my life from the time I first left home to the present day, putting in all the incidents I can think of, especially my career in the army." This is not an easy task: others have made similar requests in the past. There has been a danger of misconception of motive: that difficulty has, however, become minimized now that my eightieth birthday has been passed. I shall make the effort, for a refusal might be misconstrued.

The turning point in my military career was on that morning in November 1861 on which, after I had (as acting first sergeant) marched off my "superannuated" from the parade ground at Newport Barracks, Ky., after guard mounting, the orderly of the commanding officer came to me with the message, "The Colonel wants to see you," whereupon I proceeded immediately to his quarters and found him standing at his gate.

After I had saluted him, he said, "Sergeant, I propose to ask the War Department to transfer you to my regiment with a view to your appointment as sergeant-major, if you think you can discharge the duties to which I replied, 'I can try, sir.' After he explained that my work would relate principally to the papers of his regiment, which was then organizing at the barracks, he told me that my quarters would be in the same building in which his own were and that they would be shared by a young sergeant who was his nephew.

After the close of this interview I informed Sergeant Bridges what had taken place and asked him if he could explain it. Sergeant Bridges was the first (or orderly) sergeant of a company (of soldiers) stationed at the barracks and known as the "permanent party," his duties being to oversee the detachments of recruits which were arriving daily at the barracks, assign them to their temporary companies, give them their quarters and otherwise prepare them for their assignment to the 15th Regiment of Regular Infantry which was then organizing under Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Sander-son for service in the great Civil War which had commenced in the preceding April.

Sergeant Bridges told me that he supposed my appointment was partly the result of a conversation the Colonel had had with him, in which the Colonel had remarked on my drilling of a company of recruits and had asked him if I was an educated man, to which Sergeant Bridges had replied that as he was not an educated man himself, he could not say, but that he supposed I was, because he had seen me giving lessons to Corporal X who was the Post School-master.

"Thank goodness," was my mental

comment; "the algebra and geometry taught me by my uncle, Dr. Charles Robertson (with other things) during three years of private tuition (and which I could not impart to the boys of the Royal Naval School where I was assistant Mathematical Master there) have at last been of some use to me."

At this point perhaps a note of explanation is necessary. I was born in London on June 14th, 1842. My parents had a large family and so, after the usual instruction in elementary subjects in local schools, my uncle undertook my education, and to obtain it, I paid him a visit of two hours on three days each week, walking from and to my father's house and his (a distance of eight miles), preparing my lessons in Latin, Greek, Mathematics and French at home on the intermediate days.

On my maternal side we were a family of school-masters. My Scotch grandfather (Mr. Charles Robertson) as a young man had been private tutor to General Prince Gortchakoff who afterwards commanded the Russian Army in the Crimean War, and on his return to England had opened (and afterwards kept) a school in London; his three sons, Charles Alfred and Henry had done the same, and three of his grandsons (including myself) had also taught boys, of (as in my own case) tried to do so.

My own failure to impart any of the knowledge of mathematics derived from my uncle to the boys of the Royal Naval School or of Greek and Latin obtained from the same source to the boys of the Royal School, Banagher, Ireland (where I was second classical master after I had left the Naval School) was not the fault of my uncle, unless indeed it was a fault to hasten my youthful steps to such an extent that before I reached the age of sixteen I had read in Greek, Xenophon's Anabasis, four Books of Homer's Iliad, the Medea of Euripides, Aedipus Rex of Sophocles and a little of Thucydides, in Latin Eutropius, Caesar's Gallic War, Virgil's Aeneid, Ovid's Metamorphoses, Horace (Odes, Satires and Epistles), Livy, Tacitus, Sallust, Juvenal and Persius besides (in Mathematics) Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry and Calculus, Differential and Integral. All of which goes to show that learning is one thing and teaching quite another thing; perhaps, however, it is safe to say that a boy of sixteen to eighteen ought not to be supposed to possess such a personality as to be able to exercise the necessary discipline to teach anything to boys, ranging from twelve to fourteen years of age.

Chagrined by these failures, I determined to "cut the painter" and so, without consulting my parents, on June 28th, 1860, I sailed in the steerage of the steamship Palestine from Derry for Quebec, having in my pocket the sum of nine pounds which remained out of my quarter's salary of fifteen pounds, after paying, for my ticket. Before taking this step, however, I offered myself to the War Office as a candidate for a commission in the Army, perhaps having in the back of my head the thought that a career in some army was a possibility of the future and believing that the country of my birth had the first claim. As might have been expected, the offer was politely refused.

Among my fellow-passengers there was a farmer from Payne's Point, Ogle County, Illinois, who had a good deal to say in favour of wheat raising in that State and who held out prospects of large compensation to settlers arriving with or without money in their pockets; he gave me his address and suggested my visiting him in case I should find nothing better to do. I found "nothing better to do" either in Quebec, Montreal, Toronto or Detroit (each of which I visited in turn) and so I determined to visit this Illinois farmer, passing through Chicago, en route. Binding wheat at a wage of \$2.50 per day was my occupation during the next few weeks coupled with some other farm work in Ogle County, Ill., and some loafing in Chicago and Milwaukee in search of clerical or other similar work and also binding wheat near Milwaukee.

Incidentally I recall walking late one evening after dark along a country road not far from Milwaukee with all my worldly goods in one hand, in search of the employment of binding wheat, and knocking at a lighted house by the roadway and asking the farmer if he wanted a hand; without giving me an immediate answer, he turned and called out to his wife upstairs, "My dear, the Lord has sent us a man," and, of course, he took me on at the usual wages of \$2.50 per day. He and his wife were apparently much surprised that their farm hand was able to amuse them in the evenings by piano-playing, an accomplishment which his mother had taught him in his childhood.

At the conclusion of the harvest, efforts were made to induce me to undertake teaching the village school which I resisted, having resolved, in case I could find no clerical work in Milwaukee, to proceed to Detroit and enlist in the U. S. Recruiting Office there. This I did, travelling in a lake steamer; and on August 22nd, 1860, was enlisted as a private in the general recruiting service and sent with three other recruits to the infantry depot at Newport Barracks, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, Ohio, at the confluence of the Licking River with the Ohio.

The usual drilling and training followed and it was not long before I became a Lance Corporal, then there was promotion to Lance-Sergeant and at length I was made First or Orderly Sergeant of a company of recruits

(Continued on Page 8)

CHEROKEES TRY TO SAVE RACE

Former Lords of Mountains and Vales Now Reduced to Small Reservation.

KNOWN FOR THEIR CULTURE

Oklahoma Lawyer Is Working to Prevent Extinction of Tribe by Pooling Lands—Cherokees Prosper Under His Direction.

Here's an interesting story about the Cherokees. Do you think they got a square deal?

New York.—The average American looks upon the Indian as a legend, a picturesque myth, and forgets that he is a human being with the same longings, disappointments and heartbreaks as the white man. The intrusion of the early American settlers seems so much a thing of the past that we cannot comprehend the Indians still foster a bitterness for the loss of their camps, their domestic hearths, their valleys, mountains and streams. Occasionally there arises among us some one who wins the confidence of these tribal people.

Such a man is Eugene L. Graves, a lawyer and the largest individual oil and gas royalty owner in Oklahoma. For 18 years he has given his time and energies to fighting the battles of the Cherokee Indians, once a strong nation covering the rich plains of the South and Middle West. Now they have been reduced to one small band, living in an area less than two-thirds that of Rhode Island.

Acts as Their Adviser.

Mr. Graves is the authorized delegate and representative of the Night-hawk Keetoowah in all its dealings with the United States government and outside private interests. He also acts in the paternal capacity of adviser and as a sort of court of last appeal in personal affairs.

The Night-hawk Keetoowah society is the fraternal, political, industrial, agricultural and financial nucleus of the 3,700 full-blooded Indians of the Cherokee tribe, which has 40,000 members in all. The others have intermarried and adopted the ways of the white man.

"It must be understood," said Mr. Graves, "that the Cherokees are not the 'blanket' type of Indian, but a highly gifted and extraordinarily civilized people, with intellectual, literary and artistic attainments. It is believed that they have descended from the Incas, and there is a legend that they represent five of the ten lost tribes of Israel. The Cherokee is our finest specimen of humanity. During my 18 years among them I have yet to discover that one of them has a vicious habit. They are healthy bodied and healthy minded—as trusting as children. They do not know what it is to break their word."

In 1889 the United States created the Cherokee commission for the purpose of abolishing the tribal governments and opening the territories to white settlement. After 16 years of pleadings against this plan an agreement was made by which the government of the Cherokee nation came to a final end on March 3, 1906.

In 1909 the United States government decided to divide the land upon which the Cherokees were living and allot to each Indian his share. Many of the Cherokees, unfamiliar with the white man's way of doing business, forfeited their holdings by one technical mistake or another. They could not understand the system of taxation, and many farms were confiscated. Some of the Indians, influenced by unscrupulous white settlers, sold their farms for a few silver dollars.

Impressed by Brave Fight.

At that point Mr. Graves stepped in. "How did I become interested in the Cherokees?" he replied in answer to a question. "About eighteen years ago I went down to Oklahoma to look after some of my holdings, and met the famous full-blooded Cherokee, Redford Smith, and was impressed by the brave fight he was making against the government, just prior to the final agreement of 1906. He tried to prevent the dissolution of the Cherokee nation. He was a philosopher, preaching to his own kind the time-old slogan, 'In union there is strength.' When the government was assigning the grants of land Redford refused to take his allotment and was put in jail. He finally agreed to a passive non-resistance and was released."

"Things were in a pretty bad shape with the Cherokees when I suggested an idea to them. Why not pool their interests—their lands and possessions—and develop them as one huge holding? Immediately the 3,700 members of the Keetoowah saw the point. The Keetoowah, in addition to its fraternal function, was organized upon a mutual business and financial basis, in which the members were to share equally in the losses and gains arising from the development of their agricultural, industrial and mineral resources."

The members practically put themselves under the guardianship of Mr. Graves, and he has represented them in all matters concerning their welfare. The Cherokees have prospered and been happy.

Good Word for Insects.

Although a great deal of harm is done by certain insects, practically no fruits could be formed without the blossoms pollinating aid of others, and it is possible that they confer still other benefits of which science does not know.

CROATIAN BRIDAL GOWN



Here's the sort of picturesque costume worn by the Croatian beauties on their wedding day. Favoring much varied colors and rather large sleeves that are part of the cape effect that is caught at the neck.

GERMAN FURNITURE FOR 'FOE'

Parlors and Sitting Rooms Equipped for Forces of Occupation in Rhineland.

Berlin.—The German government, although not officially in the furniture business, fitted out 1,400 parlors, 2,000 sitting rooms, 6,000 dining rooms, 10,300 bedrooms and 4,000 kitchens for the forces of occupation in the Rhineland between the fall of 1921 and last summer.

These figures were given to the selecting committee of ways and means by a socialist deputy, who added that the rooms had been furnished with the following items: 180 sets of leather-covered lounge furniture, 2,900 leather-covered easy-chairs, 1,800 sets of wicker furniture, 6,800 wicker easy-chairs, 2,100 sets of upholstered furniture, 1,400 upholstered easy-chairs, 2,800 bedsteads for adults and 3,600 for children, 8,900 clothes chests, 3,400 washstands and 8,000 chaise longue.

The deputy, who told the committee that a large amount of the furniture was provided for occupied castles and private dwellings, added that 207 communities in the Rhineland had been occupied by entente troops as compared with 36 which were garrisoned by the Germans before the war.

HARNESS DEER TO FLEE SNOW

Marooned Californians Escape From Mountains by Attaching Drag to Wild Teams.

Quincy, Cal.—Six California mountaineers, caught in an early heavy snowfall in the high Sierras, captured 12 wild deer, harnessed them together with ropes and belts, hitched them to an improvised drag and broke a trail back to civilization. The men were building a summer camp at Gold Lake, far up in the mountains, when a heavy snowstorm came up unexpectedly and they found themselves with only scanty provisions and without snowshoes or skis.

On the second night of the storm a herd of deer sought refuge in the camp from the snow and Steve Pozzola, leader of the crew, and his companions herded the animals in an uncompleted room. Harnessed, the deer were successfully guided until they had broken a road through the deepest parts of the snow-covered forest and had arrived almost at the edge of the tableland, where the road starts down out of the mountains. There the animals were treated to the last sugar and were turned loose.

Can't Go to Bear so Bruin Comes to Be Shot

Hazleton, Pa.—Pleading in vain to be allowed to go hunting with his father, George Shaffer, fifteen years old, sat on his doorstep hugging his old-fashioned gun, disconsolate that he could not make the trip to the mountains.

While the elder Shaffer was fruitlessly tramping the hills and the boy was eating his heart out in envy a large bear entered the Shaffer orchard on an exploring expedition.

Young Shaffer saw the bear and was almost too excited to shoot. At last, however, he crawled to the orchard fence, and, holding his breath to keep his heart from pounding so, took careful aim and fired.

George still sat on the doorstep, but the glow of triumph was in his eyes and the bear lay beside him. He was waiting for his father to come home.

Importance of Health.

No great success was ever won without bounding vitality that comes from good health.

Area of Newfoundland.

The area of Newfoundland is about equal to that of the state of Virginia.

WERE REAL "MEN"

Old-Time Dime Novel Heroes Had Sterling Qualities.

Thrillers for Boys a Generation Ago Better Than Tales They Read Now, Says Writer.

I have been re-reading a few of those old "dime" novels, writes "Girard" in the Philadelphia Inquirer. You remember the sort I mean—"Headless Horseman," "Three-Fingered Jack," "The Boy Detective."

The names were usually more blood-curdling than the tales, which in nearly every case excel the stories which young folks read today.

Heroes in those earlier stories are all men-men, not scented, unadorned dukes of cabarets. And the hero in the end always fells the villain, who is made in each case to appear a villain and not a puzzle character which leaves a youthful mind in doubt.

"Agua! Sureshot's rifle spoke and another redskin bit the dust"—that sort of thing.

No triangle stuff, thank goodness, but adventure, action and almost invariably punishment for the folks who merited it.

More surprising, however, than the change in literature for "Young America" is the change in toys. Uncle Sam occasionally unbends and permits us to peep into trade secrets.

In that way I learned from an official report about the increase in the toy business in this country.

Each child in the United States now has 20 times as many toys as a child when Lincoln was president. The fact is most surprising, but true just the same.

The toy factories 60 years ago were small affairs, while government figures show that imports of toys were then a mere nothing compared with imports today. Now the factories are immense, not only here, but in other lands.

The average value of each toy is now larger, due partly to the fact that such things as "express wagons" come under the head of toys.

The men who fought in the Civil war, when they were lads rarely if ever had an express wagon—surely not the fifty kind seen in thousands today.

One Philadelphia man made a big fortune with a sled that could be steered around corners. Mechanical toys in bewildering variety are sold in our shops in immense quantities.

Extravagance, you say? Well, in a way, but it all pays, and pays handsomely.

I've talked in Egypt with Sudanese who had hidden camels for 25 days to bring them out of the wilderness with their loads of trinkets for the white folks.

What sort of toys were they? I have some still that I bought for a few pennies. Mostly feathers, bits of ivory, rudely carved, odd-looking leather purses, pieces of colored fabric made into tiny fans.

Such were the toys of "Darkest Africa," toys that cost little and meant but little in the way of manufacturing industries and nothing in the shape of great stores for retailing them.

Cut out all these little luxuries such as toys and you would at once kill some big industries, unjoint business and upset trade.

We have 60 times as many toys per child as they had 60 years ago, and who will deny that it has been a good investment.

Business.

If Americans are materialistic, with an eye to the main chance, what of those villagers who live all year round in the summer resorts, who resist all entreaties for work—not lazy but also not grasping? The story ran thus: They were housekeeping in a tiny place as old as the town. They needed a plumber, and telephoned one on a Monday, getting his promise to come that very day. They called him up again on Tuesday to remind him and were once more reassured of his coming; but Wednesday and Thursday passed without his appearance.

Again on Friday the telephone. A frantic, "Why haven't you come up to us?"

"Oh," was the answer, "when I didn't hear from you again I didn't know whether you really wanted me."

Pigs in Clover.

She was paying her first visit to a cousin who lived in the country. He met her at the station, and after half an hour's drive told her that they were approaching his farm.

In one of the fields that met the girl's attentive eye stood a windmill, and gathered around it were several pigs.

"Well, I'm surprised!" exclaimed the fair one. "I didn't know that farmers were so considerate."

"What do you mean?" queried the country cousin.

"That over yonder," replied the girl, pointing a pretty finger. "Just think of having a fan out in the field to keep those pigs cool!"

Just So.

"What a manly little fellow!" admiringly said the presiding elder, indicating one of Gop Johnson's olive branches.

"You betcha!" proudly returned Mr. Johnson. "You art to hear him swear when he takes his knee medicine. He durns his ears his Uncle Folk. That durns his ears his suspected of being a..."—Kansas City Star.

Thought for the Day.

One can be loyal to his own convictions without being intolerant of another's convictions.

Stepping Stones.

Doing the best you can is the practice you need to help you do better.—Boston Transcript.

MASTERS OF THE "LONG BOW"

Examples of Wonderful Archery Put Something of a Grain on the Ordinary Imagination.

Examples of the "drawing of the long bow" are to be found in the world's literature long before the time of the famous Baron Munchausen; indeed, by far the greater part of these had their origin in the remote past.

Virgil, in the Aeneid, tells of four archers who were shooting for a prize, the mark being a pigeon held by a cord to the mast of a ship. The first man hit the mast, the second cut away the cord, and the third shot the pigeon as it flew away! The fourth archer, having nothing left at which to shoot, drew his bow and sent his arrow flying toward the sky with such speed that the friction of the air set the feathers on fire and it swept on like a meteor, to disappear in the sky.

The stories of Robin Hood's archery, illustrated by his wonderful performance as Locksley in Scott's "Ivanhoe," are also a decided strain on one's powers of belief.

The majority of long-bow stories relate to the accurate aim of archers, but a Frenchman, Blaise de Vigenere, tells one in which the main point is the tremendous force with which an arrow may be propelled if the bow is strong and long enough. According to his account, he saw a Turk, one Barbarossa, admiral of a ship called the Grand Solymann, send an arrow from his bow clean through a cannon ball! Whether the cannon ball had a hole in it or not, the narrator fails to tell us.

Perhaps the most astounding of all stories about arrow shooting is that of the Indians who used to inhabit Florida. It is related that a group of them would form a circle, one would throw an ear of Indian corn into the air, the others would shoot at it and shoot it of every grain before it fell to the ground! Sometimes, it is added, the arrows would strike the ear of corn so hard and fast that it would remain suspended in the air for several seconds and the cob never fell until the last grain had been shot away.

A Dam of Living Yaks.

The way in which Dr. Albert L. Shelton, a missionary, and a party of Tibetans crossed one of the swollen rivers near Draya was surely picturesque and ingenious. In "Pioneering in Tibet" Dr. Shelton gives an interesting description of the crossing.

The Tibetans had brought a hundred yaks, which they drove into the river. By throwing stones at the beasts the men forced them into a line across the river with their heads upstream. The animals held their own as best they could against the force of the flood; when, as occasionally happened, a yak was forced back by the current, the people on the bank would drive it forward to its place with stones.

The yaks helped to break the force of the rushing stream, and we swam across immediately at their tails while they held their position with their hind feet and their noses sticking out of the water. Although it was August, the frost had already come, and the water was exceedingly cold; we were chilled to the bone before we got across. However, no one was drowned, and after we had changed our clothes on the opposite bank we continued toward Draya.—Youth's Companion.

No Sooner Said Than Done.

We recently moved to a new neighborhood, having bought an old house that we are remodeling.

One of my neighbors dropped in while I was staining the stairs, and in the course of our chat I said, "I'd just like to get hold of the creature who put soft wood stairs in this house and used hardwood for the railings. He must have been a choice idiot to put soft wood where the wear comes."

She was quiet a moment and then said: "People didn't use hardwood when we built this house."—Chicago Tribune.

Explained.

"Say, that lady you sold me, 'sight unseen, was nothing but a swamp," said the irate caller.

"Isn't your name Bilthersby?" asked the alert dealer.

"No. It's Twobble."

"That's probably how it happened. I had a client named Bilthersby who wanted some land suitable for duck hunting and I got the order mixed. Sorry, sir. You might see Mr. Bilthersby."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Sure.

"Did you sell Mr. Twobble any of that stock?"

"No," said the salesman. "When I told him it would make him rich in six months he said he couldn't stand the shock of sudden wealth. Do you suppose he was joking?"

"You showed him the stock, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"He was joking."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Royal Perfume Is a Secret.

Queen Alexandra's favorite perfume is "Ess Bouquet," which has been in use among the English royal family for nearly one hundred years, but the recipe of which has always been kept a secret by the manufacturers, and handed down from father to son.

Encouragement.

"But, papa, why take my debts so tragically? I assure you that by hard work, strict economy and the utmost self-denial you will clear them off."

What Else?

"Do you think women should propose?" asked the elderly lady. "I don't know," nuzzed the young maid. "Have you tried anything else?"

One Secret of Success.

Those who succeed best when they work for others are those who see that in doing so they are also working for themselves.

PASSING THE LIE POLITELY

Scribe Writing in Retiring Journal Seems to Have Got Difficult Art Down Rather Fine.

Passing the lie is not ordinarily regarded a polite occupation, but members of the Jeffersonville Rotary club assert it can be done politely. They base their view on a few lines printed in a recent issue of their bulletin, which rejoices in the name of Rotarian Rumbblings.

At a recent meeting it was planned to take a country outing, and on call every member present said he would go, excepting only a member of the newspaper fraternity, who with professional regard for the truth, and fearing he could not get away, said he would not be present. In the sequel he was there, but about one-third of the others did not keep their word. Whereupon the scribe wrote in the Rumbblings:

"Well, say, however, that Jimmy (which is perhaps the name of the newspaper man in question) is some accomplished little liar, for he said he would not go, but if our eyes did not deceive us he was handling a knife, fork and spoon like a veteran at the supper table; aye, and a cigar, too, too so practiced with that as with the lee cream shovel. And how would you describe all those gentlemen who cheerfully answered 'Yes,' when asked whether they would go, but whose presence was missed on that eventful Thursday?"—Indianapolis News.

PERSIAN WORKMEN ARE PIOUS

Their Invocations of the Deity Differ Materially From Those of American Artisan.

Describing a visit to Teheran, the capital of Persia, E. Alexander Powell writes in Harper's:

"The dwellings of the poor are of dusty, sun-dried bricks, with flat roofs of mud, and even the houses of the rich are built of the same uninteresting material, usually camouflaged, however, by a coat of white or tinted plaster. This reminds me of one of my daily amusements in Teheran. A well-known politician was erecting a somewhat pretentious house in the same street as the American mission, where I was staying, and every morning, when I was out for a stroll, I would pause and watch the masons at their work. The performance never varied. The man at the top of the ladder would sing out in what he fondly believed to be a melodious tone, 'Brother, in the name of Allah, toss me up a brick,' whereupon the one below would mark his compliance with the request by chanting, 'In the name of God, behold a brick, oh, my brother.' I have often heard bricklayers in America invoke the name of the Deity, but they used it in quite a different sense."

Wood Alcohol.

The new chemical name for wood alcohol is "methanol," says the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, and, according to a report of the committee on occupational diseases of the American Chemical society, progress has been made in its general use.

One or two facetious chemists wanted to name wood or methyl-alcohol "Maui," and stoutly advocated such nomenclature a few years ago. Whether this was because of its death-dealing kick, similar to that of Mr. Oppen's comic mule of the same name, was not explained.

More likely it was suggested by the fact that grain alcohol is scientifically known as "Ethyl" alcohol, which, it must be admitted, suggests a somewhat affected method of spelling a girl's name.

The Melodious African.

Southern business conditions may be poor, the cotton crop may be wretched, but the Melodious African on the plantation strums, fiddles and blows to his tuneful racial melodies, in poverty and in plenty.

One of the largest Chicago music houses, selling instruments chiefly by mail, find that 80 per cent of its requests for catalogues come from south of the Mason and Dixon line, and 90 per cent of its orders from the same territory.

Analysis of correspondence indicates that all but an insignificant fraction of the 90 per cent of orders come from Southern negroes.—Wall Street Journal.

Mytilene's Claim to Fame.

In the news of the Near East the name "Mytilene" occurs frequently, usually in connection with the Greek-Turkish conflict. This island in the Aegean sea has a much greater claim on public attention, for there was born Sappho, the first woman, and the only one, to gain a place among the world's great poets. Modern Mytilene differs little from ancient Lesbos. The streets follow the same contours, and the life described by Sappho, seven centuries before the birth of Christ, may be traced in the life today.—Maria Allston, in Mentor Magazine.

Entered City With Reverence.

"When the British forces were about to enter Jerusalem," a nurse who was with the victorious army, said, "a scene, which never before had been witnessed in history, followed. A conquering army entered a conquered city with so much reverence that it left its automobiles and horses outside in order that the men and officers might walk together in humility through the streets of the Holy city."

Checkers an Ancient Game.

The oldest known treatise on draughts (checkers) was published about 1547, but the British museum contains specimens of boards and pieces with which the game was played in ancient Egypt, and indicate the game was known in even earlier times.

MANY CLAIMS ON TREASURY

Seemingly Some Americans Are Inclined to Regard Uncle Sam as an "Easy Mark."

From the birth of this nation down to the present day, it has been the custom for many persons in all sections of the country to go upon the theory that the treasury in Washington was in constant danger of overflowing, and that bins of gold and silver coin and bundles of greenbacks were spilling out into the streets and were swept away in the gutters.

They think they may relieve the pressure by filing strange and wonderful claims.

In the minds of a great many men and women Uncle Sam is pictured as a benevolent and easy-going old gentleman who hasn't a blessed thing in the world to do except stand at the open doors of the treasury with a long-handled shovel, ready and eager at any old time of the day or night to scoop out the golden coin to any one who happens to make a claim for anything from their great-grandpa's Sunday coat and trousers that disappeared during the Revolution, to a lost mule or Liberty bond of the present period.

Of course all claims against the government are not unreasonable. Many of them are just and honest, and, in due course of time, are properly paid.

Of this latter class of claimants was George Washington.

During the long and discouraging years of the Revolution it was often necessary for General Washington to dig deep into his own pockets in order to defray his personal expenses and for the employment of secret service men and various other things incidental to the waging of the war.—Nashua Star.

HOW PELICANS FEED YOUNG

Nature Has Endowed Birds With What Might Be Called a Capacious Family Larder.

One of the most ludicrous sights in nature is furnished by parent pelicans feeding their young from a sack of elastic skin grown from the under side of the beak. This sack is, often six inches deep and a foot and a half long, and it will stretch until it is large enough to hold several quarts of fish or other food.

The parent bird opens wide its beak, and the little pelican sticks his head inside and helps himself to the contents of the pouch. As the young grow larger they are able to penetrate farther and farther for their meals, and one sees one of them, with his whole head and neck far within the parent's capacious maw.

Pelican Island, in Indian river, Florida, is a government reservation, and there each year, during the nesting season, these birds may be seen by the thousands.—Detroit News.

Folks With Cars Get Firewood.

New buildings which hang out "Free Firewood" signs these days have no trouble in disposing of their wood, said the superintendent of a new mid-town building.

"You'd be surprised at the type of people who have come for the wood this year," he said. "Formerly only kids from the slums came. We were glad to give them the wood, first because it helped them and second because it helped us to get rid of a lot of old pieces."

"But this year many well-dressed men and even women come for wood. Of course I see that the kids from the slums get theirs and give the other folks what is left. Due to the uncertainty of getting a full supply of coal they are burning wood in their open fireplaces. Some take it home in their automobiles."—Baltimore American.

New Book and Magazine Trimmer.

An improved continuous book and magazine trimmer, described in Popular Mechanics Magazine, has a new method of jogging piles of books and chucking them true with their bound edges for accurate and uniform trimming. This is done in a trough feed, the sides of which are tapered so that the piles of books are automatically straightened as they are passed along from the wider to the narrower part of the trough, where it grips them. The pattern block that applies pressure to the pile of books, to hold it securely for cutting, is shaped to conform with the whole top surface of the pile, and is swiveled so that it applies a uniform pressure. The machine delivers the piles of trimmed books by belt conveyor, and all chips are removed by air suction.

New Campaign Necessity.

The campaign just ended brought a rival to the old standby, the campaign cigar, always a favorite with the candidate if not with the smoker. Farsighted smokers after office perceived the fact that women, even in these advanced days, are not keen for cigars, so, at several meetings in New York, attended by women voters, cigarettes were distributed. Some of the women disdained them, others placed them carefully in their handbags with a somewhat guilty look, but others asked for matches.—New York Letter to the Detroit News.

Fierce Competition.

"Your competitor across the way is selling a great many Wonder cars." "I'll put a crimp in his business," said the dealer in Wizard cars. "I've got my wrecker out now dragging a disabled Wonder car around town. That ought to shake public confidence a little."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

New Danger for Husbands.

"Most fair women look charming in black, but they have no excuse for wearing it except, of course, in the case of bereavement," says a fashion scribe. Many husbands of fair-headed ladies are looking distinctly anxious.—Passing Show, London.

JOKE WAS NOT ON WAITER

Traveler Ordered Remarkable Form of Omelet, and Is Willing to Admit He Got It.

"I've never tried to be funny with a waiter," the returned traveler was saying, "since the time when I had a little experience with one in California. It was some years ago, and I was rather 'fresh.' I stepped into a restaurant one morning and ordered an omelet.

"What kind?" asked the waiter.

"Why, are there more kinds than one?" I asked.

"Oh, yes, sir," he replied, "there are several."

"Well, bring me an ostrich-egg omelet."

"All right, sir," said he, "but you'll have to wait quite a while. It takes a long time to make an ostrich-egg omelet."

"I told him I had plenty of time. He went away, and was gone fully an hour. Then he came back with a big covered dish.

"There you are, sir," he said, placing it before me and uncovering it.

"Well, it was an omelet all right, and big enough for half a dozen men. Whether there was an ostrich farm in the neighborhood, and he got a real ostrich egg, or whether he made it from a couple of dozen of hen's eggs, I don't know, but I distinctly remember that it cost me two dollars—and I learned a valuable lesson."—Philadelphia Ledger.

WOMAN'S PART IN POLITICS

Peggy Eaton a Conspicuous Figure in the Early Days of the Jackson Administration.

The part played by pretty Peggy Eaton in the politics of the early days of the Jackson administration, the scandal in which she figured, which wrecked a cabinet, killed Calhoun's chances for the presidency and advanced Van Buren to the succession, has been a favorite topic with historians of the period. In "Party Battles of the Jackson Period," Claude C. Bowers deals more extensively with the immediate after-effects. General Eaton, it seems, sought an opportunity to personally chastise his erstwhile fellow member of the cabinet, Secretary Ingham, as he had been especially bitter against Mrs. Eaton. The thoroughly frightened secretary was driven to entering his house by alleys and back doors. It is not generally known that this same "Pretty Peggy" at a later time in the Jackson period was involved in an attempt to persuade the postmaster general, Kendall, to enter into a dishonest contract. The reward for the postmaster would have been a fine carriage and two prancing horses from Mrs. Eaton.

Measuring Temperature.

Electric pyrometry, as the measurement of temperature by electric means is called, has been so far perfected that it is applicable from near the absolute zero—about 480 degrees Fahrenheit below the ordinary zero—to the temperature of melting platinum, more than 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit above zero. There are two methods of measuring temperature by electrical means, one depending upon the increase of electric resistance of a pure metal with increase of temperature and the other on the production of an electromotive force in a circuit of two metals where one junction is kept at a constant temperature and the other is heated to the temperature which it is desired to measure. Many electric pyrometers give a continuous record of the temperature on a revolving drum.—Washington Star.

Scandinavia's Forest Dowry.

About 59,000,000 acres, or about 59 per cent of the soil of Sweden, is covered with forests. For each 100 of the inhabitants Sweden has 933 acres of forest, which is the greatest proportion in Europe, next to Finland. Great Britain and Ireland have only 14 acres per 100 inhabitants. Of the cereals, wheat is chiefly grown in the central and southern parts of the country; rye farther north, but in the most northerly parts barley is the staple grain.

Keeping Ships Afloat.

Keeping ships from sinking is the ambition of C. S. Henslee of Chattanooga, Tenn., who has invented a device consisting of a string of cone-shaped cups. In case of collision one of these cups would be drawn into the hole in the hull and form a watertight cap over the aperture.

To Determine Displacement.

An apparatus by which the amount of water displaced by a vessel can be found at any time by means of a water tube or gauge installed in the center of a vessel has been invented by the French shipping engineer M. Angereau, and was on exhibition at the French national colonial exposition at Marseilles. It is said to be simple, practical and comparatively inexpensive as to installation. By this means an accurate indication of the weight of cargo aboard ship can be secured at any given moment.

South Africa's Corn Crop.

The estimated production of corn in South Africa, as announced by the Department of Agriculture of the government, has been revised to approximately 34,135,714 bushels, instead of 26,454,800 bushels as formerly reported. With an estimated domestic consumption of 35,000,000 bushels, based on a five-year average between 1914 and 1919, the present season's out-turn, together with the small carry-over stocks of last year, will just about meet the domestic demand, leaving no surplus for export.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

U. S. MARINES
TEACH HAITIANS
HOW TO SHOOT

Wonderful Development Is Shown by Gendarmerie After Two Years' Coaching.

FOUGHT Foe WITH WILD YELLS

Natives First Had to Be Taught How to Wink—Officer Is Eager to Bring His Marksman to Compete in United States.

Port au Prince, Haiti.—Haiti's first national rifle match, held recently on the rifle range on the capital's outskirts, not only settled the individual and team championships of the Gendarmerie d'Haiti, but brought out shooting of an order that amazed those who, two years ago, saw the first efforts to make a straight-shooting soldier out of the most ungracious material. To add pliancy to the matches, they were shot over a field that, when revolutions were the favorite outdoor sport of Haiti, served as the scene for the many executions of political prisoners who had gambled on the wrong turn of the coin.

Two years ago it is doubtful if there was a gendarme in Haiti who could have hit the proverbial barn at 100 yards with a rifle. When the gendarmes took the field under American leadership in 1917, and came into contact with a band of Cacos, the procedure was simplicity itself. The two or three marines with the column or patrol got down to business with their rifles or a machine gun. The accompanying gendarmes, shot wildly from the hip, usually aiming at the sky, but well content with the sound of their shots and their yells of defiance to the Cacos. The Cacos fought back in the same happy-go-lucky fashion so far as the rifle was concerned. It was Maj. James J. Meade, now assistant chief of the gendarmerie, who first made a serious effort to develop the gendarmes of his department of the north into riflemen two years ago.

Would Bring Shots to U. S.

When the last shot of the recent team match had been marked, two marine officers who have captained teams in the big national matches at home were seriously championing the idea of entering the Haitian gendarmes in the international matches in the United States in 1923. That is an indication of how far along the road of marksmanship the untutored men who fought their foes with wild yells have traveled in the last two years. All the more remarkable is this progress, for, outside of the isolated effort of Meade, nothing of an organized nature was attempted until less than a year ago.

When Lieut. Col. Douglas C. MacDougal took over the Gendarmerie d'Haiti a little more than a year ago, with the rank of major general in Haiti's nucleus of an army, he failed to see the logic of giving a man in uniform a rifle and not making a shot of him. MacDougal captained the winning marine corps rifle team in the national match in 1911, shot on at least three others and is a rifle shot of national reputation. At the time he began his campaign, there was, and for four years had been, a strong belief that the development of good rifle shots in the Haitian ranks was not only inadvisable but impossible. He indocrinated his command, however, with his aims, and then the handicaps loomed large and unique.

In the first place the Haitian soldier had been the most atrocious of shots. The machete had always been his fighting weapon. Soldiers appeared on parade at the Champ de Mars not so many years ago with a man in the front rank the proud possessor of a rifle stock, while his rear rank file was content to grasp a barrel minus the stock. The Haitian armies that fought for control at the behest of agitators, politicians and foreign traders were armed with as many varieties of firearms as there are varieties in a Haitian grapefruit. They fought the marines in 1915 with American, British, German, Belgian and Spanish rifles that ran from muzzle loaders to repeaters; with sawed-off shotguns and pieces that the French army abandoned in 1804. Rifle fights were an impediment that disappeared under the vigorous strokes of a stout machete.

American System.

The system determined on was purely American, and among the American officers and the gendarmes were many trained shots and rifle coaches. The usual troubles with recruit shots were discontinued, but up hopped a handicap that had never been foreseen. For some reason the average Haitian is physiologically incapable of closing one eye or opening one eye without the other acting in sympathy. The Haitian can stare into the tropical sun with the boring glance of an eagle, though it would blind a white man. He can sleep standing up with the sun blazing into his face and never blink. So it fell to the lot of the rifle instructors to overcome this peculiar defect by teaching their men literally how to wink. Winking is an unknown here of the Haitian belle. In place of a St. covered with she stares with the direct gaze of a baby. In a few weeks the order to teach winking was showing progress, and all through the hill stations and at the big Bartigueuave Caserne that flanks the marine barracks at the capital, gendarmes were mastering the art of the flapper.

Once on the range, after the rudiments had so far advanced as to permit of actual firing, those who had not mastered the ancient, lure sought the aid of a khaki-colored patch to wear over the left eye when firing. There

were many such used in the recent matches. Another quaint turn came when, either by chance or good holding, the crack of a rifle was rewarded by the flashing of a white disk signaling a bull's eye on the target.

The Haitian peasant is a simple-minded person, full of superstitions and odd beliefs. The gendarmes who once scored a bull pulled suddenly at his trigger the next time, confident that whether he held at the bottom or the top of the target, he would score another bull. He reasoned that the first shot had followed a groove in the air that led to the heart of the black bull's eye. The next bullet had only to find that groove. This brought disillusionment and then the gendarmes, a corps full of esprit, settled down to straight shooting. True, in place of certain superstitions that the "American" rifleman is prone to, he was apt to consult the harmless charms of the witch doctor to bring him luck.

Learns Secret of Shooting.

All this time, however, he was learning the secrets of the trade, how to sight on a mark, to fire without flinching or closing both eyes, to apply windage and a change of elevation when a shot indicated the need, to hold the rifle like a vise with the rifle sling cinched tightly about his upper arm, to hug the ground and expel the air from his lungs and keep them empty until his shot had gone. He had learned the joys of competition and absorbed like a sponge the wisdom that his white officers imparted to him in his own native creole.

Slowly, as the jungle recedes before the patient, unrelenting strokes of the machete, the gendarmes were learning to shoot. It was then that General MacDougal sought and won the interest of President Borno in the project of an individual match to correspond with the President's match, and an eight-man team match from the four departments to correspond with the National team match, the classics of the American rifle range.

The American high commissioner, Brig. Gen. John H. Russell, was thoroughly in sympathy with the idea, so MacDougal led up to the big matches with department matches, in October. From these competitions came full assurance that the big matches would be highly creditable in their standard of skill, and from them the eight best shots of each department were formed into a team and placed under expert training. One of them, the department of the south, for instance, was coached by Capt. H. L. Smith, whose team of leathernecks won the national match at Camp Perry in 1921 from the best field in the United States.

The matches began with the 40 best shots in the gendarmes competing for the President's match. Sergt. Astrale Roland of Jeremie, a keen, soldierly gendarme, Smith's best bet, won it in spirited competition with the total of 227 points out of a possible 250.

Prizes for Winners.

At the conclusion of the match, which was witnessed by President and Mrs. Borno, members of the Haitian cabinet and council of state, High Commissioner Russell and Brigade Commander Theodore P. Kane and their staffs, and the ranking officers of the gendarmerie, the President presented Roland with a handsome gold watch, a medal, an autographed letter and the equivalent of a month's pay to take back to admiring Jeremie. Incidentally, Roland is now learning to read time.

On the following day the national team match got under way with the four teams firing in relays, one target to each team. Slowly the department of the south began to forge ahead and won out with the score of 1,738, or an average of 217 points out of 250. The other teams finished with the respective scores of 1,668, 1,841 and 1,800.

Again Astrale Roland demonstrated his gun of 231 out of 250, closely pressed as he was. In a special match for the benefit of President Borno, now a confirmed rifle enthusiast, and whose right shoulder is no stranger to the impact of a Springfield, Roland met Faduel of the President's own Palace guard. Faduel triumphed in the ten-shot match prone, scoring 40 to Roland's 48.

At the conclusion of this match President Borno, in a happy little speech complimenting the men on their application and skill, presented each with a medal and cash prize equal to a month's pay and ordered that all be given ten days' leave to visit their families. To the south went the national trophy, a plaque of polished mahogany with silver medallions to mark the victors of the yearly matches.

Woman Oil Inspector.

Pontiac, Ill.—Livingston county for the first time has a woman engaged in the task of officially inspecting oil before it passes into the hands of the retailer. County Judge Ray Sestler the other day named Mrs. Lulu G. Reed as oil inspector of leading township, near here, to succeed her father, the late William Burrell. The city of Sreator is located in the township.

Shot Fox Worth \$2,000.

Bruce, Wis.—The black fox that escaped from the pens of Pease Williams in the Town of Crow several weeks ago was shot by a Bruce hunter who failed to recognize the animal. The fox was valued at nearly \$2,000.

Women Street Sweepers.

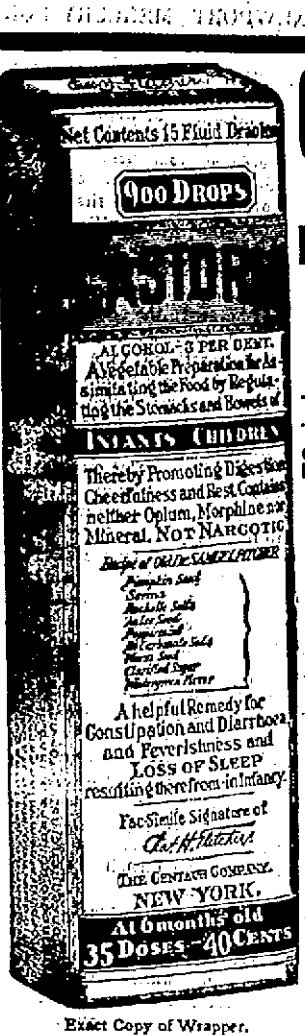
Street sweeping is carried out in the Scottish city of Greenock largely by women, whose work gives general satisfaction.

Little Smoke There.

The air is so clear in Zululand that objects of fair size can be distinguished at a distance of seven or eight miles by starlight.

Woman's Weakness.

"We good women always have a fatal weakness for the man who has lived too much."—From Dormant Fires, by Gertrude Atherton.



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For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria
Always
Bears the
Signature
of
Dr. J. C. Hathorn
In Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Cannot Legislate Against Bees.

City and borough governments cannot take action and make laws to interfere with bee-keeping, according to a report from the Pennsylvania department of agriculture. Such ordinances will not stand when the defendants convicted in the city courts under such ordinances appeal to the higher courts for justice. The liability of a bee-keeper for injury done by his bees to some other person or to the property of another rests on the doctrine of negligence and not on the theory of the bees being a nuisance. If a bee-keeper in a city will arrange his bee yard and management properly, there will be no reason for complaint by the neighbors, and if the neighbors get stung, it is because of their own carelessness.

"5882"

Once again the wheel of time has turned around and another year goes to join the lengthening procession of the ages. A year is a mere bubble on the stream of time, but in man's life it is not infrequently pregnant with the destinies of great nations. Fifty-six eighty-two will be forever memorable in history. Jewish and general—because in it the millions of the world gave their unanimous approval to the creation of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine, thereby fulfilling our most cherished hope.—Jewish Tribune.

Water Power in British Empire.

The water power committee of the joint board of scientific societies of Great Britain reports, according to advices received by the United States Department of Commerce, that the potential water power of the empire, including all dominions, colonies and possessions, is 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 horse power, all capable of immediate economic development. This will undoubtedly be developed under competent authority and not left to chance.

Ever Coast on Sand?

Most youngsters think of sleds as delightful playthings, but, alas! they're for use only during snow time. However, a group of young citizens who live near the Hunt's Point station of the N. Y. W. & R. railroad have found a hill of a dusty sand which is slippery enough to allow of the use of sleds at all times.

Any Saturday, or, indeed, any day after school hours they may be seen there in great numbers coasting down the hill, which is about 200 or 300 feet high and not far from the railroad tracks. Apparently they get all the thrill and fun out of it that comes with snow sledding.—New York Sun.

A Good Beginning.

The other day John Sullivan of Terre Haute won a prize of a bushel of potatoes for running a good race at the Kiwanis club picnic. And when his friends began to twit him about getting married, since he had a start at supplies for two.

"What good's a mere bushel of Irish spuds to a real Irish family?" Sullivan retorted. "I'm going to take these home and plant 'em. And when I raise enough to feed two one whole winter through I'll be open for proposals, but never a day before!"—Indianapolis News.

Chessa, also called cheat, is a kind of broom grass which is a troublesome weed in wheat fields, and is often erroneously regarded as degenerate or changed wheat. It bears a very slight resemblance to oats, and as it is used for food, it is said to produce narcotic effects.

A Question of Tact.

How long ought platform speeches to be? This question is a test for the tact of candidates and other speakers. They ought to speak only so long as they feel that they are holding the attention of their audiences. Not all speakers have this faculty of divining the mood of those whom they address.

Why She Would Need Snuff.

An English lady, on a visit to Scotland attended public worship in a parish church at no great distance from Aberdeen. In the aisle pews with her were about a dozen persons—farmers, their wives and herdsmen.

Shortly before the beginning of the service a large snuffbox was passed round to each of the occupants of the pews. Upon the lady visitor declining to take a pinch, an old man, who was evidently a shepherd, said:

"Tak' the snuff, mem—in' the snuff, ye dinna ken our meenister; ye'll need it afore he's done."

Fixing Radio Aerials.

The radio aerial repairman is here. Not to be outdone by those reaping the shekels in this golden age of radio, the itinerant has merged a new job with his former remote occupation of repairing clotheslines in backyards.

For a small sum he repairs your radio aerial which may have downed during a storm.

"In some blocks I make more money fixing aerials than repairing washlines," he said. "The work is simple compared to climbing the poles and much safer. And you don't have to know a lot about science to fix the wires."—New York Sun.

Money Talks.

It was a warm day and the front door of a meat and vegetable market was wide open. The proprietor of the market, a man known for his absent-mindedness, was brooding in a flowing butcher's apron and was hugging himself with some accounts. He did not hear a woman and a little girl enter the market, for when he hastily opened the cash register and stooping over the drawer, said: "Hello." The giggle of the two customers brought him back to life in this world and he answered the fatigued telephone in the way designed by sensible mankind.

Fled From Volcano.

The volcano of Stromboli, the island off the southeast coast of Italy, is very active. Ashes, cinders and incandescent stones are being flung high into the air, while rivers of white-hot lava are flowing down the sides of the mountain, which is 3,040 feet high. By day a smoke cap and by night the glow of the crater can be seen for many miles at sea. Deep underground rumblings are heard and earthquake shocks are taking place. The few people who live on the mountain left their homes and rushed to the shore, whence they embarked for the mainland.

Discreet Preference.

"Would you rather be photographed than interviewed?" "Yes," replied Senator Borahum. "What you look like may not help you much, but there's no chance of its being an embarrassing as what you happen to say."

Ermine "Royal Fur."

The beauty of ermine caused it to be worn by royalty and it was made a punishable offense for any persons except those of royal birth to wear it. This restriction has long been removed, but the fur still enjoys royal favor.

Hangs Head Down.

The white-breasted nuthatch rests and roosts with his head downward, says the American Forestry Magazine, and appears to possess a degree of curiosity not common to many birds. He is a great bug hunter.

Fate of the Pretender.

"De man dat relies too much on a pretence of piety," said Uncle Eben, "generally winds up by bein' regarded as jes' a bad actor."—Washington Star.

Resilient to Be Used.

A new kind of elastic for belts and suspenders, consisting of covering it with rubber frictioned cotton duck.—Exchange.

Special Bargains

Call and Winter Woollens.

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic markets at 50 per cent less than our regular prices. These we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will arrive about Feb. 1. We guarantee a make-up of our goods to be the best made to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. I.

BASED ON FALSE IMPRESSIONS

Singular Misunderstanding Said to Have Led to the Invention of the Telephone.

A false impression, due to lack of knowledge of the German language, led Dr. Graham Bell to attempt his successful invention of the telephone. Bell's father had been a professor of elocution, and his grandfather, too, so an interest in the mechanism of speech was a sort of a family affair, and as a boy he tried to learn everything; which bore upon what he thought; would be his professional work through life—the correction of errors of speech. When he was seventeen he made the discovery, which he thought was original, that the resonance of the mouth cavity varied in making different vowel sounds. He afterward discovered that this had been discovered long before by Helmholtz, who had obtained vowel sounds by tuning forks to different pitches. Bell could not read German, and knew nothing about electricity, so got the false idea that Helmholtz had been able to transmit vowel sounds by electricity. Believing that, he saw no reason why speech should not also be transmitted, and having that false idea, he set to work to see whether he could not do so. "In considering an invention," says Doctor Bell, "the attitude of a man toward his subject is important. That false idea undoubtedly helped me to produce the result at which I aimed."

ASTONISHING AGE FOR HORSE

Animal Owned in the United States Declared to Have Lived for Fifty-one Years.

A horse owned by a United States clergyman named Meyers is probably the oldest of its kind, having reached the astonishing age of fifty-one years. Claver, as this remarkable beast is called, has astonished the experts by his feat in living for more than half a century. It is undoubtedly a world's record. The house surgeon at the Royal Veterinary college in London admitted that he had never heard of a case to equal it. "The oldest horse I ever knew," he said, "was a pony in the Midlands which lived to be thirty-nine and which was at work until 12 months before its death. Race horses are usually past their prime after six years, and hunters and working horses after twelve years of useful life." A surprising sight was a black western pony, over thirty years of age, which, though still hale and hearty, had begun to turn gray, and presented the appearance of having passed through a snow storm. Another expert said that he believed it was quite possible for horses to live for half a century or more, but added that in his experience the oldest creature was thirty-eight years of age. How long it lived, after that he was unable to say.

French Perfumes Universally Used.

When the Turkish lady arrays herself for the afternoon or evening her dressing table holds the same French perfumes that the women in Paris or New York are favoring.

The daintily painted, daintily accented Japanese maiden is likewise seduced by her beauty.

Curiously enough, however, the loyalty to French preparations ends with perfumes. The women of both countries prefer American made soap, talcum and creams. Lip sticks are consumed in unbelievable quantities in Turkey, Japan, Spain and Cuba, since the standard of feminine beauty in each of these countries is inseparable from the heavily made-up effect.

The Cloisters.

President Meikiejohn of Amherst college said at a dinner in Amherst: "New York is developing an accent as hideous as the cockney accent of London."

"A New York second-hand dealer moved to Brooklyn. He called his new home The Cloisters."

"It's a nice joint ya got here, aw right, aw right," his partner said to him, but why do ye call it The Cloisters? Wot's the idea?"

"I call it The Cloisters," the second-hand dealer explained, "because it's close to the movie palace, close to the trolley line and close to the theater."

Best of All Endeavors.

To secure and promote the feeling of cheerfulness should be the supreme aim of all our endeavors after happiness.—Schopenhauer.

Deserves to Get the Worm.

The earliest rise in the bird family is the greenfinch, which sometimes begins to sing at one o'clock on a summer morning.

Daily Thought.

There is no substitute for thoroughgoing, ardent, sincere earnestness.—Charles Dickens.

Staple Russian Product.

Lined oil, used in this country in paints, is one of the staple edible oils of Russia.

Significance of Beards.

Beards, in olden times, were the emblems of wisdom and piety.—Macaulay.

Established 1758

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

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Saturday, January 6, 1923

Land in Boston during the past year has sold for \$250.00 a square foot. The sales were on Winter and Tremont streets. In Worcester land has brought \$100.00 a square foot.

President Harding has vetoed the bill increasing war pensions for the veterans of the Civil and Mexican wars. The President declared that the bill would cost the government \$108,000,000 annually and set a precedent entailing pension obligations of \$50,000,000,000 within the next fifty years.

The automobiles are still getting in their deadly work in this state as everywhere. Eight persons were killed in Rhode Island in December. In the year 1922 one hundred and one persons met with fatal accident from autos. In the past five years there have been 454 fatalities in this state from the same cause. Quite a number were in Newport, but none the past month.

It is said that eight million dollars worth of liquor was smuggled into New York in fifteen vessels just before New Years, to enable all New York to get drunk on New Years day as usual. According to all the reports that came from the metropolis the liquor was not allowed to run to waste. New York without liquor and drunkenness would be hardly recognized by the outside world.

All signs point to 1923 as a year of great and increasing prosperity. Big and little business is on the up grade, so all reports say, and indications of continued commercial activity substantially above that of 1922, are forecasts of the committee on statistics and standards of the United States Chamber of Commerce. All other financial predictions point in the same direction. Let it come, the country can stand it, even if it comes in large chunks.

The selection of George W. Bachelier, Jr., as chairman of the representative council is a wise choice. Mr. Bachelier, like his predecessor, Mr. Congdon, has had wide experience in financial affairs, and his service as chairman of the committee of 25 has given him a deep insight into municipal matters. While the Mercury is and always has been strongly opposed to the present City Charter, it believes that if more men of the stripe of Mr. Bachelier could be induced to take an active interest in council affairs, it would be a long stride forward in solving some of the city problems.

Monday was a great day for inaugurals. Six mayors in Rhode Island and twenty or more in Massachusetts commenced their more or less arduous duties of governing, or making believe to govern, their cities. The fact is that although the mayor is the nominal head of the city government he has mighty little power in governing. He can recommend but the city council, or in the city of Newport, the utterly irresponsible mob of 195, denominated the representative council, will do as it pleases about carrying out his recommendations. The head of the city government should have more power, in order to enable him to carry out the reforms recommended by him.

MAYOR BOYLE SOUNDS THE WARNING.

Mayor Boyle's seventeenth inaugural address as mayor of Newport struck the keynote of economy, and struck it hard. His comparison of the expenses of ten years ago and today shows not only which way the city is drifting, but it shows that the city is travelling at an express rate, and that it is time to call a halt. The Mayor's words are timely. A man who has been mayor of a city a majority of the time since 1895 ought to be in condition to advise his constituents correctly, but that advice should be heeded by his constituents. There is no question but that the city has been piling up its debt in the past ten years much faster than prudence would allow. Officers have been multiplied, salaries have been doubled, and thrived, many improvements, so-called, of a doubtful nature, have been entered upon. To meet these rapidly rising expenses taxes have been more than doubled, valuation of property has been jacked up without regard to real values. Much property has been valued for taxation purposes far beyond its sales value, so that now the city is being brought face to face with suits for reduction on the part of many of our big taxpayers. There is a wide spread dissatisfaction with the city management. Let us hope that the warning the mayor has sounded will be heeded, and that from now on the wave of economy may set strongly towards our shores. All honor to the incoming mayor for sounding the alarm.

NATIONAL THRIFT WEEK.

The birthday of Benjamin Franklin, author of Poor Richard's Almanac, comes January 17, and this date is made the opening day for the observance of National Thrift Week. Franklin was a splendid example of what thrift can do. He walked the streets of Philadelphia almost penniless as he was looking for work, yet soon rose to a foremost position in American life, and thrift was what gave him his start.

Unless one has an extraordinary run of hard luck, he can usually make good in life if he steadily practices thrift. Small beginnings grow to large results, and the saving habit is the foundation of success. Older people can be taught thrift by constant urging. If some solicitor for a bank should persistently ask them to start a savings account, many people might be led to do so who otherwise would never save a cent. But when you start in with children at an early age, it is much easier to help them acquire the habit.

It should be just as much a part of a child's life to earn some money and save a reasonable portion of it, as to go to school. The boy who has acquired the thrift habit will get along somehow, even if he hasn't much learning. But the educated spendthrift comes to grief.

The gradual growth of a savings deposit appeals to children's imagination. They can be made to take just as much pleasure in a bank book as in spending their money for candy. It is not of course desirable to encourage them to acquire stingy habits. They should be taught that there is a time to save and a time to spend; but that some portion out of every week's earnings ought to go into their permanent capital.

Thrift Week is an occasion worth noticing in Newport, and older people as well as children should make it a time for starting a savings account for 1923.

Thrift Week, Franklin's Week, it might be called, should have peculiar interest to patrons of the Mercury, from the fact that the great Benjamin was practically the founder of the paper. James, his nephew, who was the actual founder of the Mercury, learned the trade of printer with his uncle, and came to Newport at the suggestion of that uncle, bringing with him wherewithal to start business, including the press on which Benjamin worked in London. This press remained in the Mercury office till the paper was 100 years old. In 1858 it was sold and went into the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Stevens & Co. of Providence have just sold their Byeglass frame manufacturing business for something in excess of a million dollars. This concern is said to be the third largest in the world.

SOME IMPORTANT EVENTS IN JANUARY.

January, 1732. Lotteries forbidden.

January, 1744. Lotteries authorized. Thereafter lotteries were authorized for raising money for everything wanted.

January, 1746. Eastern boundary of Rhode Island adjusted under a decree of the King of England. Bristol, Tiverton, Little Compton, Warren and Cumberland restored to the Colony.

January 28, 1782. census ordered. Population of the state 52,347, a decrease of over seven thousand in eight years.

January 17, 1823. Nehemiah R. Knight elected U. S. Senator by one majority over Elisha R. Potter.

January 1847. The General Assembly voted twenty-five hundred dollars for volunteers in the Mexican war.

January 1, 1901. First meeting of the General Assembly in the new State House in Providence.

January 6, 1920. Woman suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution ratified by the General Assembly.

Fuel Administrator George H. Webb of Providence says "Transportation, retarded by winter weather, sickness, coal of bad quality, exorbitant prices and an almost absolute lack of anthracite have combined to bring the fuel situation in Rhode Island to a crisis." The coal dealers throughout the state declare that the only relief lies in soft coal. Some of the dealers in some parts of the state are robbing the poor people by charging as high as \$27 a ton when sold by the bag. The law ought to deal severely with such robbers.

If Governor Flynn makes as good a chief executive as did the last member of his party to hold that office, Governor Higgins, the people of the state will have little occasion to find fault with him.

The report was sent out from London that the earth is wobbling on its axis. But that was just before New Years, when without doubt many Londoners were wobbling and probably could not see straight.

NEW STATE GOVERNMENT.

The wheels of the State governing machinery were set moving with commendable promptness at the State House in Providence on Tuesday. Governor Flynn, the first Democratic governor since Gov. Higgins, and the rest of the ticket elected in November, were inducted into office. The Republicans organized the senate and house. In the senate Senator Arthur A. Sherman of Portsmouth was elected president, by a vote of 21 to 17. In the house Philip C. Joslin of Providence was elected speaker, he receiving 51 votes to 48 for his Democratic opponent.

Immediately after organization the two houses met in grand committee and the state officers were sworn in to their respective offices. Gov. Flynn then read his inaugural address, which is somewhat of a radical document. First and foremost he would have a constitutional convention called at once to make a new constitution for the state. He would abolish the property qualification, give the city of Providence representation in the senate equal to her population, give the governor greater veto power, take away from the senate the power to make appointments to office, establish a 48-hour working week and many other alterations and amendments to the laws of the state.

Immediately on the separation of the two houses the test of strength of the two parties came in both bodies, in which the Republicans were successful. In the senate, the attempt was made to allow the lieutenant governor to appoint the doorkeeper and the senate attendants; instead of the senate doing it. This was solidly opposed by the Republicans and defeated by a vote of 20 to 17. In the house the test came on a motion by the Democratic floor leader for immediate action on a motion for the speaker to appoint a committee on the fuel crisis. The Republicans opposed the motion and on roll call the vote stood 50 to 48 in favor of the Republicans. The Independents in both houses voted with the Republicans.

All the state officers elected in November were present with the exception of Secretary of State Parker, who is confined at home by illness. The State House was thronged during the ceremonies, the happy faces of the Democrats largely predominating. The new Democratic senator from Newport, John H. Greene, Jr., was no idle spectator. He took an active part in all the proceedings. When the question was asked for precedent for making certain changes he informed the senate that "The time has come to smash all precedents."

AFRAID OF ITS OWN ICE.

The State of Maine has decreed that hereafter no ice shall be used in the drinking water. It is found that ice has been taken from rivers and streams under all kinds of disadvantageous conditions, and in some cases from stagnant ponds. Hereafter it will be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation operating any hotel, rooming house or any place where meals or refreshments are sold, any school, church public building, hospital or charitable or other institution, railroad train or other common carrier, station, waiting room or any place of recreation or amusement, factory or other place where people are employed to provide for use or allow to be used the common drinking cup in any such places.

No cask, water cooler or other receptacle shall be used for storing or supplying drinking water to the public or to employees, unless it is covered and protected, and no ice shall be allowed to come in direct contact with water or other liquids to be used for drinking purposes in such containers. Southern New England which buys much of its ice from Maine had better take warning.

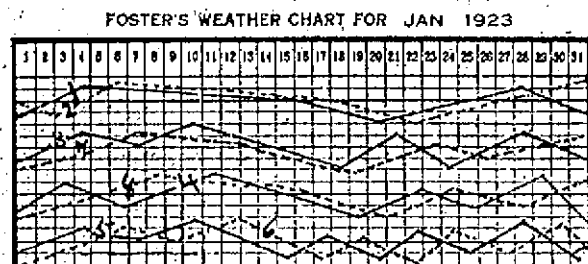
The young folks are making the most of the sledding. In some places the snow is rather deep, but in others it is just right.

Weekly Calendar JANUARY, 1923

STANDARD TIME											
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
2	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
3	1	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
4	2	1	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
5	3	2	1	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
6	4	3	2	1	12	11	10	9	8	7	6
7	5	4	3	2	1	12	11	10	9	8	7
8	6	5	4	3	2	1	12	11	10	9	8
9	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	12	11	10	9
10	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	12	11	10
11	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	12	11
12	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	12
13	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
14	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
15	1	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
16	2	1	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
17	3	2	1	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
18	4	3	2	1	12	11	10	9	8	7	6
19	5	4	3	2	1	12	11	10	9	8	7
20	6	5	4	3	2	1	12	11	10	9	8
21	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	12	11	10	9
22	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	12	11	10
23	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	12	11
24	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	12
25	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
26	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
27	1	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
28	2	1	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
29	3	2	1	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
30	4	3	2	1	12	11	10	9	8	7	6
31	5	4	3	2	1	12	11	10	9	8	7

Deaths.

In this city, Dec. 29, Charles Martin West, son of Charles and the late Sarah West, aged 2 years.
In this city, Dec. 30, Mrs. Ida J. wife of William Carr, in her 64th year.
In this city, Dec. 30, John A. Williams, in her 82nd year.
In this city, Dec. 31, William James Elliott, of Brookline, Mass., son of the late Robert and Margaret Teare Elliott, aged 31 years.
In this city, Jan. 1, Mrs. Nicola Fredrick Petersen, in her 53th year.
In this city, Jan. 1, Mrs. A. H. Hawkins, in her 65th year.
In Howard, R. I., 30th ult., Bernard Nolan.
At Nautilus, France, December 31st, after a short illness, Edmond Wharton River, son of the late David River, in his forty-fourth year.



Straight lines, horizontal lines represent normal temperatures, which is the average of same days of the year for forty years. Crooked lines show normal lines mean warmer, below, cooler, than normal. 1 ft. for section 1, north of latitude 47, between meridians 90 and 47; 2 ft. for section 2, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 3 ft. for section 3, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 4 ft. for section 4, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 5 ft. for section 5, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 6 ft. for section 6, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 7 ft. for section 7, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 8 ft. for section 8, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 9 ft. for section 9, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 10 ft. for section 10, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 11 ft. for section 11, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 12 ft. for section 12, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 13 ft. for section 13, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 14 ft. for section 14, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 15 ft. for section 15, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 16 ft. for section 16, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 17 ft. for section 17, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 18 ft. for section 18, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 19 ft. for section 19, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 20 ft. for section 20, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 21 ft. for section 21, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 22 ft. for section 22, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 23 ft. for section 23, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 24 ft. for section 24, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 25 ft. for section 25, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 26 ft. for section 26, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 27 ft. for section 27, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 28 ft. for section 28, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 29 ft. for section 29, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 30 ft. for section 30, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47; 31 ft. for section 31, north of latitude 39, between meridians 90 and 47.

Washington, Jan. 6, 1923.—February promises to be unusually stormy. The week centering on February 7 will bring among the most severe storms of the winter and I advise you to get your outdoor affairs in good shape for a siege of storms and at least two weeks of bad weather. All the thunder gods seem to have entered a conspiracy against animal life covering the time from Feb. 1 to 18, inclusive. All kinds of weather may be expected within that two weeks, but the most severe part of it may be looked for near Feb. 7. Some good will come of it. Other elements are favorable to a shortage of moisture, while these severe storms will be favorable to precipitation that will be needed by the winter crops of growing grain. You can avoid being out in the storms and thus enable February weather to be counted with the good.

Section 1: North of 47, between 90 and Rockies' crest; highest temperatures 9, lowest 18; average very cold; severe winter storms and increase of precipitation, principally snow.

Section 2: North of 47, east of 90; highest temperatures 11, lowest 20; average very cold; severe winter storms and increase of moisture, principally snow.

Section 3: Between 39 and 47 and between 90 and Rockies' crest; highest temperatures 10, lowest 19; average very cold; severe winter storms; moisture increase, principally snow.

Section 4: East of 90, between latitude 39 and 47; highest temperatures 12, lowest 19; average very cold; severe winter storms and increase of moisture, principally snow.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)

To President Comedy
Dell Hull and Henry Totten are rehearsing a one-act comedy entitled "The Wrong Cat," which they will present at the big vaudeville show next month.

Miss Alzaida Mott, who recently received her diploma from the R. I. Hospital Nurses Training School, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Willard Mott at the Center.

Mr. Frank Ashworth, proprietor of the local plumbing company, has gone to Providence for the next two months. Chief Matthew Moran will conduct the business during Mr. Ashworth's absence.

The regular meeting of Elizabeth Rebecca Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F., was held on Wednesday evening. After the meeting a Christmas entertainment and tree was given. Everyone present received a gift distributed by Mr. C. W. Rose impersonating Santa Claus, after which refreshments were served.

Miss Mary B. Lister of Reading, Pa., has been spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Mitchell.

The Sons and Daughters of Liberty held a New Year's entertainment and dance Monday evening in Mohegan Hall.

There are several cases of whooping cough on the West Side.

Mr. F. E. Lockwood is spending a few days in Providence.
Mrs. Ernest Tabbutt entertained a party of friends at dinner on Wednesday. Those present were Mrs. C. Anderson, Mrs. Ray Mitchell, Mrs. Sydney McLauren, Miss Gladys Steadman, Mrs. Andrew Willis and Mrs. Sylvanus Willis.

Mr. Sands Sheffield, who for a number of years has been in the Coast Guard Service, has been appointed acting keeper of Coast Guard Station No. 62 at the West Side.

WOMAN STEEL BIDDER.

Whether or not Mrs. Jean Shassere of Terre Haute, Ind., subscribes to the now somewhat battered doctrine to the effect that women's place is in the home is open to question. But the fact remains that, without stirring from her own hearthside, she is conducting a business which covers a territory comprising the entire state of Indiana and part of Illinois—and a business in which she is the only woman representative in the United States.

Mrs. Shassere is a steel bidder. Which means that when construction work is contemplated at any point within her territory she gets busy, estimates on the contract for furnishing the structural steel work, submits her bid and, if successful, receives a commission from one of the two large steel companies she represents.

"The telephone is my only office equipment," Mrs. Shassere is quoted as telling an interviewer who had asked her how she manages to keep in touch with all of the building activities in her large territory. She has made an ally of the long distance wires and her success has inspired her male competitors with a wholesome respect for her ability. She has a record of three awards out of every twenty-five bids submitted and her contracts include four large school buildings and a dozen or more other important construction projects.

Mr. James J. Rooney has been admitted to partnership in the well known firm of DeBlois & Eldridge at Newport and New York. Mr. Rooney will continue to be in charge of the Newport office.

Movements of Cyclones.
Cyclones revolve in opposite directions in the two hemispheres.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)

Men's Club Hold Meeting.
The Portsmouth Men's Club had an unusually well attended meeting at the Club rooms on Tuesday evening.

The president, Mr. Alfred J. Mott, presided. Remarks were made by Rev. Charles J. Harriman, Rev. William H. Allen and Senator Arthur A. Sherman, after which musical numbers and readings were enjoyed. Mr. Fred P. Webber was at his best in his selections. A supper was served by the feast committee and an enjoyable evening with games and smokes concluded the entertainment.

Mrs. Charles Beasley of Pomfret, Conn., formerly Miss Eleanor Conover of this town, who has been visiting her parents, Rev. and Mrs. James P. Conover, has been taken to the Newport Hospital with the scarlet fever.

Although the storm of Wednesday night was so severe, the cars continued to run, the large snow plow keeping the tracks clear. The large State Road truck went over the road early Thursday morning with a snow plow attachment, making the road passable.

Mrs. Annie H. Carter, who has been caring for Mr. William J. Elliott, has gone to Tiverton to care for Mrs. A. P. White, who is ill.

Rev. and Mrs. Joseph B. Ackley have returned from their visit in East Hartford, Conn.

Mr. William James Elliott of Brookline, Mass., died on Saturday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, on Rhode Island avenue, being ill with pneumonia. Mr. Elliott was the youngest son of the late Robert and Margaret Teare Elliott of this town, and was born in 1868. He married Miss Sarah Jordan of Newport, and to them were born two children, Letitia, who is now a trained nurse in Boston, and William James, a student at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Mr. Elliott is survived by his two children, two brothers, John Alexander and George of this town, and four sisters, Mrs. Elbert A. Sisson, Mrs. Letitia Lawton, and Mr. H. Frank Anthony of this town, and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr of Newport. Mr. Elliott was a member of Coronet Council, Royal Arcanum, having joined in November, 1893.

The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon at St. Mary's Church, with Rev. James P. Conover officiating. The interment was in the Union cemetery beside his wife, who died in 1917. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful, including a large laurel wreath with white pinks from Coronet Council, Royal Arcanum.

Mrs. Mary Caswell of Newport is supplying as teacher at the Quaker Hill School in place of a teacher who is to take up the duties of Mrs. Rachel Smith, but who is unable to come for a month.

Several cases of mumps and measles are reported about town.

Mrs. Anna L. Hall announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Annie L. Hall, to Mr. Owen A. Niles of Westerly, R. I.

Mr. Burnett, principal of the Quaker Hill School, has recently returned from a trip to Maine.

Berkeley Hall, son of Mrs. Annie L. Hall, who is a student at Moses Brown School, is ill at the Newport Hospital, but is improving slowly.

Mr. Philip L. Peckham, of Sherbourne and Boston, Mass., has been spending a few days with his mother, Mrs. N. Horace Peckham.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer J. Peckham, who have been residing in Tiverton for a number of years, have removed their household goods to the William Brown cottage on Union street. Mr. Peckham has been employed at the farm of Mr. James Worfield, but is now employed at Oakland Farm.

Mr. Jordan L. Sisson lost a number of geese recently by damage done by dogs.

BOSTON MARKET REVIEW

For Week ending Dec. 30, 1922

Prepared by U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS.
Butter continues about steady with very little change in prices. Trading has been very quiet during the week with sales reported mostly in small lots of storage butter. Very little interest is shown on fresh goods. Fresh cream is about 10¢ lower than last week. Heavy cream, 10¢; Extra fresh 11¢; storage 9¢; Northern extra 11½¢-12¢; storage 10¢. Cheese Market has ruled very quiet during the week. Trading has been very quiet with neither buyers or sellers showing a great deal of interest. Dealers express considerable confidence in the future market and are not inclined to sell at a loss. Field cheese, twins 27½¢-28¢; Daisies 27½¢-28¢; Young Americans 27½¢-28¢. Eggs market rather unsettled with prices fluctuating from day to day. Supplies of fresh eggs are more liberal and with lower prices the demand has increased somewhat. Fresh eggs ordinary receipts 10-15¢; Firsts 14-15¢; Extras 14-15¢. Trade on storage eggs has been fairly active but at present the market is slightly unsettled. Refrigerators: 22-23¢; Firsts 31-32¢; Extras 31-32¢. Dressed Poultry: market unsettled with prices slightly higher due to lack of demand. Heavy fowl (4½-5½ lbs.) 31-32¢; Chickens (4½-5½ lbs.) 31-32¢; Ducks (4½-5½ lbs.) 31-32¢. Live Poultry about steady with no material change in prices. Demand is mostly for the finer quality stock with the poorer lots moving slowly at concessional prices. 11-12¢; Chickens 11-12¢; Leghorns 11-12¢.

MORTIMER L. SCHIFF

Leader in the Boy
Scout Movement

Mortimer L. Schiff, prominent financier of New York City, who for years has been vice president of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America, has been appointed by the executive board as international commissioner. This means that all international affairs that have to do with scouting will be handled by Mr. Schiff.

HARDING PLAN
TO AID EUROPE

President Would Have Financiers
Settle Reparations Question If
Premiers' Conference Fails.

Washington.—Authoritative statements were made today that the administration at Washington is engaged in active conversations with the European governments looking toward an adjustment of Europe's economic troubles on a peaceable basis.

The first authoritative admissions that efforts were being made to aid came during the debate on the Borah amendment to the Naval Appropriations bill to call a world economic conference. Senator Watson, little by little, revealed the Harding administration plan. Immediately thereafter Senator Borah withdrew his amendment.

The disclosures showed that the administration hopes that the conference of Premiers called in Paris to discuss reparations will not end without results; a suggestion that should the Premiers now fail to amicably adjust their differences the Allied governments concerned and the United States shall designate financiers to meet in conference and to submit a report stating what, in their opinion, Germany can pay; the Allied debt to this country will be barred from discussion unless Congress takes up the suggestion offered by the President and changes the present law; it is further suggested that the financial congress shall suggest a method of financing German industry so that other nations will be assured of reparations payments.

While this government stands ready to name the financiers to represent the United States it will not take the initiative in issuing invitations for the proposed meeting.

WORLD'S NEWS IN
CONDENSED FORM

ST. LOUIS.—William J. Lemp, head of once powerful brewing company, committed suicide.

LAUSANNE.—United States appeals for refugees ousted from Turkey, while conference deadlock continues, awaiting Ankara's instructions to its delegates.

BERLIN.—Germany is willing to settle with the Allies for 40,000,000,000 gold marks, including the payments of reparations already made, according to a banker in close touch with the Government. But she would demand a simultaneous loan of 20,000,000,000 gold marks.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Mrs. Sam Simons and her four little children were found dead by Mr. Simons. Gas poisoning is believed to have caused the death of the five.

CHICAGO.—St. Louis-San Francisco Railway applied for authority to acquire control of the International Great Northern by purchase of the entire outstanding capital stock.

CHICAGO.—Stullson's, last of Chicago's famous old-time bars, has closed forever. Located for more than thirty years at Madison and Dearborn streets, Stullson's was known from coast to coast.

BALTIMORE.—Dr. B. M. McKelvin, alleged lieutenant in the Ku Klux Klan forces of Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, is retained in the custody of police here on direct request of Governor Parker of Louisiana, wired to Governor Ritchie of Maryland.

MER ROUGE.—Two confessions are reported, involving forty-five persons in the masked murder of Daniels and Richards at Mer Rouge.

BERLIN.—Berlin has become a 5 o'clock town, for it has been decreed that all dance halls where champagnes and liquors are sold must be closed at 5 p. m.

A record for Maine in radio operations was established by the Twin City Radio Club of Lewiston, when a message was received from 677 Douglas, Ariz. Douglas is at the Mexican border and is about 2425 miles in air line from Lewiston. The previous record for distance was 2200 miles, a communication from Cuba.

GERMANY HELD IN
WILLFUL DEFAULT

Britain Overruled in Reparation
Board Vote on Question of
Wood Deliveries in 1922.

BIG VICTORY FOR FRANCE

Failure to Complete Delivery of Wood
Voted Voluntary—Paris Sees Great
Significance in Italo-Belgian
Swing on Lve of Conference.

Paris.—France gained an important victory in the Allied Reparation Commission when the commission by a vote of 3 to 1 declared Germany in voluntary default in her wood deliveries for 1922.

France, Belgium and Italy voted in favor of the declaration, while Great Britain cast her ballot against it.

The decision of the commission was immediately communicated to the allied governments for their action. It may have a vital effect on the reparations problem if France can retain the support of Italy and Belgium when the reparations question is discussed at the meeting of the premiers on January 2.

The lone vote cast against the declaration by Great Britain was in accordance with British policy, which has been opposed to declaring Germany in default, in the fear that such action might have a disastrous effect on the already precarious state of German finance.

France is considered to have scored an important point by reason of the fact that the decision of the commission was arrived at on a majority vote. France had been alone for a long time in the contention that Germany could be placed in voluntary default by a single majority vote. Italy's support of France in the balloting came as a surprise.

Germany has carried out more than 60 per cent of its schedule of wood deliveries for this year. When the German experts were before the commission several weeks ago they announced that Germany had been unable to deliver more than she had and that the deliveries for the future must be greatly reduced.

There was much comment over the fact that Great Britain had declined to vote in favor of declaring Germany in default, in view of the approaching meeting of the premiers. Although the deliveries of wood in themselves are of less importance than other matters connected with reparations, the French point out that today's decision is of real value to France's position on reparations, since it reverses the order of things and places Great Britain in an isolated position on the issue.

Some of the French observers affected to see in the vote an indication that France, Italy and Belgium may present a united front before Great Britain on the question of reparations at the coming meeting here of the premiers.

Berlin.—Negotiations between Germany and France over the French demand for the delivery of 60,000 tons of pure nitrogen on reparations account have reached a deadlock.

Experts from both countries took part in conferences on the question during the past week at which it was developed that the German government holds the delivery of this quantity impossible, inasmuch as the German production of nitrogen is already far below the domestic requirements. French and German fertilizer interests are expected to confer soon on the possibility of a compromise.

It is announced that the recent strike at Ludwigshafen in the plant which is one of Germany's biggest nitrogen producers, caused such a falling off in fertilizer production that the result, it is calculated, will mean nearly 300,000 tons less grain from German fields in the coming harvest.

USE FRANCS IN RHINELAND

French Monetary Unit is Adopted by
Newspapers There.

Saarbrücken, Rhineland.—Newspaper rates are now being quoted in French francs here instead of in marks, and it is planned to make this currency the basis of all payments to publishers throughout the Saar region after January 1.

NEW MOTOR FUEL APPROVED

Alcohol-Gasoline Mixture Gets the
Treasury's O. K.

Washington.—The Treasury approved a special formula for denatured alcohol. Under the decision, announced by Commissioner Blair, of the International Revenue Bureau, the sale of alcohol "for use in the manufacture of motor fuels" will be permitted when "to every 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol there is added one gallon of gasoline of the quality specified."

SENATE FELICITATES WILSON

Unanimously Congratulates Former
President on 66th Birthday.

Washington.—The United States Senate has taken the occasion of Woodrow Wilson's sixty-sixth birthday to bury the hatchet it wielded on the Treaty of Versailles.

Unanimously, the senate—still the same body that fought Wilson's international principles—adopted the resolution expressing "the pleasure and joy of the senate on hearing the news of his recovery to good health."

Mlle. Soral, the French actress, arriving at Havre, France, from New York on the steamer Paris, said that she "fairly adored" Americans, individually and collectively. "I especially liked Bostonians," she said. "Boston is the soul of America. New York is admirable, but I'll stick my ground on Boston."

MISS ANNA GORDON

President World's Women's
Christian Temperance Union

Miss Anna Gordon, president of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, presided over the eleventh convention of the organization in Philadelphia and was elected president to succeed Lady Carlisle, who died in 1921.

SENATE SOON GETS
RURAL CREDIT BILL

Committee on Banking and Cur-
rency Expected to Report a
Composite of Proposals.

Washington.—Discussion of rural credits legislation by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency in executive session disclosed sentiment in favor of most of the features of the Copper and Leuroot bills. No definite action was taken but prospects are that a combination bill will be reported to the Senate in a few days.

It was stated that the committee was practically a unit for extending the maximum maturity of agricultural paper eligible for rediscount from six to nine months and for increasing the maximum amount of loans of the present land banks from \$10,000 to \$25,000. Provisions which are designed to encourage state banks to come into the Federal Reserve system also were considered favorably.

The form of organization of agricultural credit corporations, whose formation is encouraged under the Copper bill, was discussed. Some members expressed the belief that instead of permitting these corporations to be formed with a minimum capital of \$250,000 it might be preferable to require a capital of \$1,000,000 and allow only one such corporation to be established in each state. These proposed corporations which are designed to take the place of the present unsupervised western livestock loan companies would be privately financed.

Sentiment of the committee in discussing the proposed farm credits departments of the land banks, which are provided for in the Leuroot bill, was that these institutions properly belong in the Federal Farm Loan System and not in the Federal Reserve System. Members of the Federal Farm Loan Board have expressed a preference that the banks should be attached to the Federal Reserve Bank.

LATEST EVENTS
AT WASHINGTON

A dozen "political prisoners" con-
victed in Chicago released by Presi-
dent Harding.

Copper and Leuroot bills favored in
discussion of rural credits legisla-
tion by Senate Committee on Bank-
ing and Currency.

Bill providing for a credit of one bil-
lion dollars to Germany for pur-
chase of American products intro-
duced by Senator Bursum.

Extension of the time within which
American claims against Germany
may be filed in Washington, from
January 1 to January 15 was an-
nounced.

Balthasar H. Meyer, of Wisconsin,
was appointed chairman of the In-
terstate Commerce Commission for
this year. Meyer succeeds Charles
C. McCord, who served last year.

Willingness of United States to join
world economic conference and as-
surance negotiations to this end
have been undertaken cause Sena-
tor Borah to withdraw his confer-
ence proposal in Senate.

William J. Burns announces work on
Federal "clearing house" of criminal
information to correlate and
perfect present systems is well un-
der way.

United States Chamber of Commerce,
discussing correspondence with Ger-
man Industriellen Handeltag, post-
pones consent to expert commission
in reparations until Allied Premiers
have made effort to settle issue.

President Harding's letter on Borah
amendment raises doubt in minds
of senators whether he desires Con-
gress to enact legislation giving
funding commission power to cancel
Allied debts to United States.

Representative Hill, of Maryland, to
demand congressional investigation
of charge of drinking and bootleg-
ing within the Coast Guard.

With loans aggregating \$10,000,000
approved during the fiscal year ending
Nov. 30, 1922, and with a total of
\$22,510,235 out in loans at present, the
Federal Land Bank of Springfield,
which serves all New England and
New York, has had in 1922 the great-
est volume of business since it was
organized in 1916, according to the
annual report.

TURKEY DEFIES
ALLIED WORLD

Rejects Status Quo for Mosul and
Demands Rejection of Ali Capitu-
lations, Foreigners' Rights.

FLEET STARTS FOR STRAITS

Effect of Attitude Maintained Over
Protests of Great Britain, France,
United States and Japan Is Seen
in Naval Action.

Lausanne.—Ismet Pasha, a small but compactly built Mohammedan, with melancholy black eyes, stood behind the conference table here and in a low voice uttered defiance to the Western world.

Almost at the same time orders were flashed to the British fleet at Malta to sail immediately for Constantinople—the answer of England to that expression.

Thus was the Near East peace conference, laboring here for many days, brought to a climax with the potential threat of war.

The conference has developed into a struggle between the British and Turks to shift the blame on each other for the collapse, which, it is believed, is likely to come before the first of the year. The Allies have abandoned the idea of formulating a draft of a treaty unless Ismet first recedes from his stand on capitulations. This is due to the extreme insistence that there is no use to draw up a pact if the Turks refuse capitulations as judicial guarantees.

The British are maneuvering to force a break, if one must come, over capitulations as the English view of the whole world. Ismet wants to precipitate a clash over Mosul, hoping to claim the greed for oil as the cause.

Ismet, whose swarthy complexion is sharply set off by his coal-black hair and small mustache, would be taken for a man of letters or perhaps an artist rather than a statesman or a soldier. Yet, as he quietly voiced his unequivocal stand in opposition to the strong utterances which were to follow by Curzon of England, Child of the United States, Barre of France and Hayashi of Japan, there was that in his bearing reminiscent of his training in the great French military academy of St. Cyr and the memory of his leadership at the head of the forces which routed the Greeks in Asia Minor.

It was a striking picture, this adamant resistance, personified by the Mohammedan leader, to the plea for the sanctity of life and property forcefully laid down to him by the representatives of the other countries at the conference.

Not only did Ismet reject the demand of the Allies that the status quo of Mosul, rich oil field, be maintained, but he also demanded the abolition of all capitulations which in fact have been the lifeblood of Turkey, business concessions and other subjects.

"It is apparent that peace is impossible," snapped Curzon after Ismet had finished. "We merely asked protection of the lives and property of foreigners and the Turks rejected everything, principally on the grounds of infringement of sovereignty. I am tired of replying to that argument."

Ismet can wrap up his sovereignty and put it in the closet; no one wishes to infringe on it."

"The United States," said Ambassador Richard Washburn Child, American observer, "in among the nations which believe that rights under the capitulations cannot be set aside, except by repudiating them. We do not believe that Turkey wishes to follow the example of nations which base their independence more on repudiation than international obligations."

"The United States, which invested personal as well as material fortunes in Turkey, expects protection from the Turkish government on the investments made, which cannot be withdrawn now without obvious injustice."

"I am obliged," declared M. Barre, French delegate, "to say that the Turks have taken a position on a ground where the Allies cannot meet them. I am amazed to hear Ismet characterize mixed tribunals such as we have proposed to set at The Hague as worse than capitulations."

Opposition to the proposed tax on gasoline unless there was a corresponding decrease in the registration fee was the sentiment of speakers at the annual meeting in Augusta, of the Maine Automobile Dealers Association.

SUFFERED WITH
PIMPLES A YEAR

On Face, Itched and
Burned. Cuticura Healed.

"I suffered with pimples on my face for about a year. At first they were small but later turned red and itched and burned so that I scratched my face. At night I could not sleep on account of the irritation."

"I tried different remedies but they all failed. A friend advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I sent for a free sample. I purchased more, and after using three cakes of Soap and one box of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Lauretta Anthony, 6 Hicks St., New Bedford, Mass.

Rely on Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum to care for your skin. Sample Free! Write to: Cuticura, Dept. E, P. O. Box 103, Lowell, Mass. Send 10c for Cuticura Soap and 10c for Cuticura Ointment.

THE U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
HAS CALLED FOR "REDEMPTION
UNITED STATES VICTORY 4-3-4's
BEARING THE SYMBOL LETTERS
A, B, C, D, E, or F.

If you will bring your bonds to us, we will advise you whether or not they are among those called, and, if so, you may deposit the same with us and we will gladly collect the principal for you.

You may also cash or register your WAR SAVING CERTIFICATES with us if UNREGISTERED.

Savings Bank of Newport, Newport, R. I.

4 1/2 per cent. paid on all amounts
over \$5.

Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20th, 1923, draws interest from that date.

EXTRAVAGANCE LEADS TO DISASTER

Continued extravagance leads to disaster and ruin.

Prudent are the parents who set their children a good example and help them establish the habits of economy and saving which mean so much to their future welfare.

We invite accounts of both young and old.

4 Per Cent. Interest paid on Participation Accounts.

Money deposited on or before the 15th of any month, draws interest from the 1st of that month.

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST
COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

(NEWPORT, R. I.)

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY
INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS!

All Orders
Promptly
Attention to

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Goods
are Pure
Absolutely

IT HAPPENED IN
NEW ENGLAND
News of General Interest
From the Six States

Edward Benker, 84, a native of Germany, for many years a resident of Clinton, Mass., and employed in local factories, committed suicide by hanging himself on the hinge of the bathroom door at the home of his granddaughter. He used a necktie to accomplish the deed.

Frank Palmer Spore president of Northeastern University of the Y. M. C. A., declared in an address at Wellesley, Mass., on "Reducing College and University Costs," that the time has come when educational institutions must give much closer attention to the details of administration and business management and financing, and the burden of maintenance distributed to as large a degree as is practicable among the beneficiaries.

With the arrival Christmas day of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Fred I. Baker of Pittsfield, Mass., five generations now are living in the same house. Mrs. Milton Fitch and Mrs. George Drew, 78 and 76 respectively, are the great great-grandmothers. Mrs. Fitch is the mother of William L. Fitch, and his wife is the daughter of Mrs. Drew. Mrs. Robert J. Rawlings is a daughter of Mrs. William L. Fitch, and Mrs. Baker, mother of the baby, is the daughter of Mrs. Rawlings.

Vermont is at a loss to know what to do about its states prison problem. The prison at Windsor is congested, there being 320 inmates with cell accommodations for only 210. The 110 prisoners outside of those kept in the cells are being housed according to the open dormitory system, which, it is believed, is the first time that this system has been tried in New England. These 110 prisoners are grouped in one of the large rooms in the prison, where they sleep on cots similar to the barracks used in the army cantonments during the war.

Following an inspection made of several business blocks on the main street, Brattleboro, Vt., State Deputy Fire Marshal Preble said that the fire hazard in the business district was the worst in the state. The attention of proprietors of several stores has been called to the existing conditions and unless the basements and alleyways are cleaned immediately, the marshal threatens arrests.

Albert J. Hutchinson, Republican, Brunswick, Me., was elected representative to the Legislature by a vote of 486 to 200 for Mrs. Ellen E. Woodruff, Democratic nominee. This was a separate election held to elect a successor to Prof. Frank Edward Woodruff as representative to the Legislature, his death having occurred since the September election.

Judges of the Rhode Island superior court who are asked to pass on divorce petitions are rapidly becoming "nothing but rubber stamps." Judge A. J. Capotosto of the Providence County court declared from the bench when a woman who had been married less than eight months sued for a divorce. "I hope," the court added, "that the Legislature will take steps to make experiments in marriages no longer possible."

BREAKS SEAPLANE RECORD

Italian Aviator Flies 174.66 Miles an Hour.

Milan.—The aviator Passalova, flying an Italian machine, made what is claimed to be a world's record for speed in a seaplane. He attained an average speed of 277.92 kilometers (172.735 miles) an hour, and a maximum speed of 281.250 kilometers (174.660 miles).

The previous record, held by a British aviator, was 233 kilometers (147.836 miles).

SOVIETS URGE DISARMING

Vote Appeal to World for Support at
All-Russian Congress.

Moscow.—An appeal to the nations of the world to support Russia's disarmament program was decided upon at the All-Russian Congress.

The declaration tells of Russia's endeavors to interest her neighboring states in the question of disarmament at the Moscow conference and requests all the world to aid in bringing about conditions under which limitations or armics will be possible.

Charles M. Cole,
PHARMACIST,
302 THAMES STREET
Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

WATER

ALL PERSONS desirous of having water introduced into their residences or places of business should make application to the office, Marlborough Street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.

HOW

AIR CURRENTS RETAIN RAINDROPS IN THE AIR.

The following explanation of what are popularly known as "cloud-bursts" is based upon "Eagle's Weather Book," by Joseph H. Eagle. He says that rain is water-vapor condensed into drops of such a size and weight as causes them to fall to the ground. The rise and consequent expansion and cooling of a body of air results in many cases in the formation of a cloud of very minute water drops. These fine particles collect on tiny specks of dust, which, with their moist covering are kept in a state of suspension in the atmosphere by the ascending air currents. And here is the crux of the whole matter in relation to "cloud-bursts," for, should the air ascend still higher and thus be further cooled, they may be prevented from falling by the velocity of the rising air current. This velocity must be more than eighteen miles an hour in order to keep the largest raindrops suspended in the atmosphere. It will be seen that we have very large raindrops prevented from falling to the ground because supported in the atmosphere by powerful currents of air. When these upward rushing currents of air suddenly cease from blowing, the great raindrops fall with a mighty splash, and this deluge suddenly beginning and just as suddenly ending, constitutes what is popularly known as a "cloud-burst." Some of these deluges give one the impression that a cloud has "burst" in reality. It is interesting to note that most of the reported "cloud-bursts" are in hilly districts. It is in such localities that strong uprushes of air prevail, the air being deflected upward by the slope of the hills.

COUNT AGE IN CENTURIES

How Scientists Have Determined the Length of Life Nature Has Allotted to Fish.

Which fish can claim the record for longest life?

Probably, the pike, which, though greedy and fond of heavy meals, is slow-growing. A Swiss naturalist, Konrad Yesner, has recorded the history of one that was 297 years old. It had spent its entire existence as a prisoner in a fish-pond.

Not long ago a pike was caught in the North sea, wearing a disk which proved that it had been previously caught in 1904. For the last 20 years there has been a conger eel in the Plymouth (England) aquarium, and as he was a big fish when he was caught, he is probably not far off his fiftieth birthday.

Carp are known to live for many years, and they grow only two or three inches a year. The salmon, on the other hand, grows rapidly and dies young.

Why Cyclist Can Balance Himself.
Here is the explanation of why it is that the cyclist can balance himself on his wheel while it is moving, and cannot do so when it is stationary. The natural law has it that any body will stand if a line dropped perpendicularly from the "center of gravity" to the ground falls within the base of that body; if it falls outside the base, the body overturns.

The "base" of the cycle is obviously only the half-inch or so tread of its tires, and what the learner is taught to do is to turn this base the way he is falling. In other words, instead of maintaining a hopeless attempt to balance his center of gravity over a half-inch base, he continually enlarges the base itself. With practice the process becomes automatic.

At Littleton, England, 1,000 workmen are engaged in constructing an immense reservoir which will be completed in two years and will be the largest "in the world."

It will supply London with water for a whole month if all the other water reservoirs are exhausted. It will contain 32,500,000,000,000 litres (1 litre=2.64 gallons) of water, occupy a surface of 324 hectares (1 hectare=2.47 acres), and its centrifugal pumps will be capable of pumping 1,500,000,000,000 litres a day.

Their Last Trip "Back Home."
One of the most curious of periodical "back home" trips, recently started from New York. Seven hundred bodies of Chinese men and women, who have died since 1900, were returned to China. This work was undertaken under the supervision of the Chinese Benevolent association of New York city. The expense was paid by the various Chinese societies of the city.

RIGHT CARE FOR DAIRY ANIMALS

Sire Should Not Be Allowed to Run With Herd, but Given Chance to Exercise.

IDEAL RATION IS SUGGESTED

Calves Should Remain With Dam for One or Two Days and Be Kept in Dry Clean Stall for Month—Grain for Heifer.

The following suggestions on the care and feeding of dairy cattle are made by the dairy division of Clemson college.

The Herd Sire.

1. Do not let the bull run with the herd.
2. Give plenty of exercise. Free run of open lot is best.
3. Feed little or no silage.
4. Feed no cottonseed meal.
5. Feed legume hay—alfalfa, clover and peas.
6. A good grain ration of equal parts by weight of ground corn, ground oats and wheat bran is an ideal ration for a herd sire. Feed enough of this ration to keep the animal in good thrifty condition.

Feeding Dairy Calves.

1. Leave with dam one or two days.
2. Feed one quart of the mother's milk three times per day for first week.
3. Increase whole milk after first week from eight to fourteen pounds, depending on size of calf.
4. After four to six weeks, start substituting skim milk. Take one week to make the entire change.
5. Feed twelve to sixteen pounds of milk per day until six months old. If possible.
6. Keep calves in dry, clean stalls until a month old.
7. Start feeding grain and hay when three weeks old.
8. A good grain ration is equal parts by weight of whole corn and whole oats. Feed all grain and hay they will clean up. It is best to feed grass hay until four months old, as legume has a scouring effect on the calf.



"General Vele," Grand Champion Holstein.

will clean up. It is best to feed grass hay until four months old, as legume has a scouring effect on the calf.

9. Feed no silage until six months of age.
10. Keep off of pasture until at least three months of age.
11. Supply plenty of clean drinking water at all times.
12. Provide salt as soon as the calf starts eating hay or grain.
13. Scours are due to overfeeding, irregular feeding, feeding cold milk, sour milk, dirty milk, unsanitary pails.
14. When milk is not available after calf is six weeks old, the following mixture may be used as a milk substitute.

Lined oil meal, hominy feed, red dog flour, dry blood—one pound of the mixture to eight pounds of water for the six-week-old calf.

Feeding the Growing Heifer.

1. Feed two to three pounds of grain daily. A good grain ration is equal parts corn, oats, and bran, or two parts corn and one part oats.
2. Feed six to eight pounds of legume hay when not on pasture.
3. Feed all the silage the heifer will clean up. If no silage is available, increase hay and add a pound or more of grain per day to keep in good thrifty growing condition.
4. No pasture alone is sufficient for heifers under one year old.
5. Keep heifers growing continuously.
6. Feed one tablespoonful of ground limestone in grain mixture to heifers under breeding age.

SELECTING BREEDING GILTS

Good Depth of Body in Forequarters Means Vitality and Prompt Breeding Sows.

In selecting gilts, besides the usual requirements for a good hog, the deep-bodied animal is the best. Good depth of body in the forequarters means vitality and strong heart and lung action. They are not quite so cheaply fattened as those with a well-sprung rib, but there will be more profit in them. A slightly slabby appearance is proper in gilts if they are to become really profitable as brood sows.

Keep a Poultry Record.

How many folks who raise poultry know what their flocks are actually doing? Only a few—yet it is essential to true success in any business that accurate records be kept, so that results may be checked in several different directions.

A Utility Shoulder.

"There is some discussion," said the young wife, "of the most beautiful shoulder in the world. I'm not greatly interested in that, but the most useful shoulder in the world to me is the one I cry on."—Birmingham Age Herald.

LIBERAL FEEDS BEST FOR FATTENING HOGS

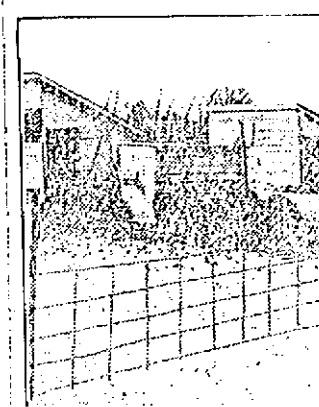
Gains in Weight Should Be Made as Rapidly as Possible.

Self-Feeding Is Most Satisfactory Method, While Hogging Saves Labor of Gathering Grain and Hauling It to Pigs.

Liberal feeding should be the rule when fattening hogs. To minimize the risk of loss from disease and to cut the labor cost, gains in weight should be made as rapidly as possible. The greatest gains are made in the least time by self-feeding, consequently this method is the most satisfactory for fattening.

These are the views of E. F. Ferrin of University farm, St. Paul, in charge of the swine production section of the animal husbandry division.

"Corn and tankage," says Mr. Ferrin, "are two of the cheapest and best fattening feeds. If each is given separately in a self-feeder, the pigs can select."



Fatt Pigs at a Self-Feeder.

lect the amount of tankage they need. Instead of using a heavy allowance of the supplementary feed, the tankage necessary to make a hundred pounds gain is usually less than hand feeding. Hogging down corn is a variation of the self-feeding plan. It saves the labor of gathering the grain and hauling it to the pigs, but as a rule the hogs are not fat enough to market out of the cornfield but need finishing in dry lots.

"Salt is both a desirable addition to the ration and a poison for hogs. Care should be taken to avoid salt poisoning by gradually accustoming the pigs to the compound. When used to it, one of the best methods of supplying salt is to furnish the compressed blocks so commonly bought for cattle.

"To finish necessary to market hogs advantageously depends upon the demands of the market. Just now weights around 250 pounds are most acceptable. Not so much hard is wanted as in former years, consequently shorter feeding periods and less finish is the best plan.

MINIATURE BRIDGE BIG HELP

Seven-Foot Model of Reinforced Concrete Structure Built to Aid Solving Problem.

A model of a reinforced concrete arch bridge seven feet long has been constructed by the bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture, to determine just how masonry arch bridges should be designed when built on a skew. A skew bridge is one in which the roadway is not perpendicular to the abutments, as when a bridge crosses a stream diagonally.

It has been found that the stresses in a skewed bridge are considerably different from those in a bridge of the same span built perpendicular to the abutments, and failures have occurred because this was not taken into account in the design.

The problem is so complicated that engineers of the bureau wish to check up their theoretical conclusions by making a faithful reproduction of a bridge, using similar materials and of such size that it can be tested in the laboratory.

Loads will be applied to the model, and the stresses at various places calculated from measurements of the lengthening and shortening of the concrete surface taken with very precise instruments as well as by other methods.

LIME CORRECTS ACID SOILS

Material Provides Available Calcium and Makes Manures and Fertilizers Effective.

Limestone corrects acidity in sour soils, provides available calcium to crops, makes manures and fertilizers more effective to the soils, favors bacterial growth and thus makes plant food more available, helps control certain plant diseases and insects and in time improves the texture of heavy soils.

ORGANIC MATTER DEFICIENT

Some Old Lands After Years of Cropping Require Application of Ground Limestone.

Some old farming lands after years of cropping have become deficient in organic matter and humus and so deficient in lime that alfalfa will not start and grow successfully until the soil is fertilized and the acidity corrected by the application of lime or ground limestone.

When you have nothing to say, say nothing: a weak defense strengthens your opponent, and silence is less injurious than a weak reply.—Cotton.

Thought for the Day.
One day some people do not know because they do most of the work.

LINE AND DESIGN

Garments Simple and Undorned; Keynote of Dress.

Gowns Must Be Molded to Carry Out the Personality of the Wearer to the Utmost.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the modern styles for women is simplicity, observes a fashion authority in the New York Times. Their lines are simple and unadorned, they follow the figure with a beautiful perfection, they exhibit the art of the designer plus the attractiveness of the woman with real harmony.

Now, one of the best ways to express this idea is by means of the draped and clinging gown, with the draped and clinging gown added as an outer covering. The dress may be as thin and as airy as the weather pleases. It may be satisfactory for wind and weather, but it must be, in every particular, as close to line and beautiful as to design. Its material must be soft and clinging, it must have that look of femininity so essential to the modern style, and it must be designed to carry out the personality of its wearer to the utmost. It may be made of silk, a fine wool crepe or chiffon, as the material of choice is left entirely to personal preference; but it must include many inches of material with panels and flappings and curved lines galore. That is the keynote of the dress of the moment, and whether it is destined for wear during the morning hours, for afternoon or for dinner. It has about it something of this sort.

It may be said that it is much too simple and ephemeral a thing to be worn every day and for practical purposes, but in the light of modern design it has taken on all of the characteristics demanded by the practical woman and, at the same time, has retained everything in the way of line and grace dear to the heart of woman. You may think that you will not find it suitable for your own purposes, but once you try it, made as it should be, you will find in the influence of its folds a certain inspiration and satisfaction.

The best liked of these fluffy, flowing, draping frocks are made in black or in tan and gray. These are the colors which are the most satisfactory for everyday wear. For the two latter tones there are many and various shades that verge to puffy and the lighter brown for which the season is noted. There is something about the idea of choosing a "fashionable" color which does a great deal to give a woman that feeling of being in the swim. And, although she may have said for us long as she can remember that brown was not her color, she can go on and don one of these new glorious shades of brown with the conviction that, all her life, she had been waiting to find just that particular shade—that never before had she really had anything which became her so well.

If they are made of chiffon, then the layers seem to go on forever. They are just one mass of lovely, graceful folds and they cannot help but be becoming because they hold so much within their designs, that is essential to the good looks of a woman.

CHARMING THREE-PIECE SUIT



This three-piece suit of blacke material is enhanced by combining black caracul with an attractive beaded ornament.

GRAY RULES NEW COLOR CARD

Dull Shades in Fabrics, Bright Accessories Predicted for Late Winter and Spring.

The new color card of the Textile Color Card association announces the colors for late winter and early spring. Not a baby blue or a periwinkle among the lot. Sombre hues prevail for fabrics; the bright color of the costume is to be in the trim and the headgear.

The new color card leads with cinder, a slate gray shade; fog, a blue gray; cruiser, a dark gray; gnomes, a mottled gray; and cork, a dull brown. Raspberry and maroon brighten the color card and raise the spirit that is overshadowed by this preponderance of gray.

Roped In.
After a woman has had her fling some man is sure to find himself lassoed.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Cuff Link Watches.
Watches are being made small enough to be worn as cuff links.

FOR THE BUSINESS WOMAN



Dark brown duvetine three-piece suit, with gold-stitched velvet hat to match, affords suitable attire for the business woman.

TO AID THE PORTLY WOMEN

Hints for Slenderizing Fashions to Suit Those Overburdened With Avowdupois.

Why is it there, or, seem to be, so many fat women these days? It is certainly not because they are not given every consideration by designers and that shops cannot give them an assortment of well-cut garments which will minimize rather than draw attention to their bulk. One hears of diets everywhere, and the only conclusion to come to is that the fattening-up process is more or less universal.

A tactful method of combining the new features of the mode with suitability for the large figure is fortunately displayed in two and three piece suits.

A careful selection has been made of those lines, colors and trims which will either convey or aid in conveying illusory slenderness, while every feature, however smart, which would tend to give or exaggerate the impression of size is carefully avoided. For example, the flat-back and the flat-front effect is not used to any considerable extent. The models usually show a slight fullness over the hip, which is stitched down under a narrow hip belt inserted in the manner of a yoke or applied in the usual fashion. One-sided effects are particularly favored on one-piece models, and the double-side ornament is also an oft-repeated feature.

A slight drapery is permissible, although the usual plan is to cut the fabric so that it will fall in straight lines and give the impression of a drape. Longer side panels are used frequently, either inserted into the body of the garment or hanging loosely over an underskirt.—Washington Post.

THE NEW COSTUMES OF SATIN

Popular Material Holds Sway Among the Best Sellers—Twirls for School Wear.

Satins which have not been observed to a conspicuous degree in other lines for this season are said to be among the best selling numbers at present. For parties the changeable taffeta, georgette and velvet are chosen. Panels, plaiting and metallic ribbons are favored trims on the high-colored or pastel georgette frocks. Slightly-fitted basque effects and full skirts are noted on the more bouffant taffeta modes. Velvets for afternoon dress wear for the flapper and little girl are in dark shades for the most part, with embroidery in brighter tones as decoration. Gay-colored leather is appliqued with heavy embroidery stitches in a smart frock of black velvet.

Polart twills are in demand for school wear, and some Sessura, the novelty woolen. Braids and beads and additions of contrasting colored crepe de chine are means of trimming the polart twills for practical wear. Velvets are expected to be added in greater proportion in the line, in order to anticipate a demand that is already being felt. The party dress is of increasing interest to the buyer as the season goes, it is said, the numbers being in good demand now.

Khaki for Children.

Khaki is surprisingly developed in little costume suits for children. Being a practical material it has been trimmed with gay-colored braids and kept from having any of the drabness often prevalent in the use of khaki. The models are attractive and very sensible for hard wear.

To Prevent Sagging.
To keep one-piece dresses from sagging at the side seams, pin them onto the clothesline by the hem of the center front and the center back.

Deed Is Like the Thought.
If we think big thoughts, we are likely to do big things.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

WHY

Idle Word Is Something to Be Guarded Against.

The idle word that stings in as old as human speech. Spoken thoughtlessly or spoken in a moment of irritation, it may more than the speaker meant. At least it says more than he would have said if he had such second thought. Too often in a hasty moment one who really would not for worlds cause lasting hurt, does just that because he reaches for the first remark that will register.

These idle words go deep, deep into the heart and memory of the one to whom they are addressed. If he tends to brood, he reflects: "But he could not have said that, even if a hasty moment, if it had not been the real thought of his heart. That is the way he thinks of me." Sometimes such a thoughtless saying embitters a part of a whole life, alters a friendship that has been held very dear, continues to exact its cost years after the speaker has forgotten it.

There is no way of reaching this harm by laws and courts. There is no way of resolving that one will never say the thing that causes needless hurt, except by resolving to build up a habit in one's life of saying only kindly things until quiet reflection has shown the need of something else. This is not a text for weaklings, a counsel of meekness to the point of being trodden upon. It was not a weak man who prayed: "Set a watch before the door of my lips," nor a fool who wrote: "She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness."—Milwaukee Journal.

CANNOT FEED POPULATION

Why the Standard of Life in Overcrowded India Is of Relatively Low Order.

Compared with the United States, India has a smaller area and a much larger population, writes Harold Cox in Asia Magazine. The area of India, including the semi-independent Indian states, is less than two-thirds of the area of the United States; but the population is three times as large.

It may reasonably be inferred that India is already overfull of human beings. Yet social customs and religious creeds still impose upon Indian parents the duty of begetting children, regardless of the means available for their maintenance, with the result that children are poured into the world even more rapidly than in Europe and in the United States. Roughly, one in four of the infants thus brought into being dies before it has ceased to be an infant. Others die in early youth or early manhood. The average duration of life in India is far below the average of western Europe and America.

Beyond this is the final fact that the whole standard of life is lowered, because the resources of the country do not suffice for the adequate maintenance of the millions who are striving to live.

How Cold May Be Stopped.

A writer to the New York World, who signs himself "X. X. J.," presents the following discovery of a method of nipping an oncoming cold in the bud: "At the first sneeze I drink half a teaspoon of bicarbonate of soda in half a glass of water, and I repeat the dose in half an hour. This treatment has stopped a dozen threatened colds in a year.

"I don't know why this simple treatment is so efficient, but the chronic cold catcher will notice his sneezing usually starts a short time after dinner or some other hearty meal. Perhaps the white corpuscles have left the throat and nose to guard the stomach. The soda, reducing acidity, lets them go back to their job in the head. "The doctors may snort at the remedy, but it works."

How Toothache May Be Abolished.

Toothache may be abolished by the investigations of three English physicians, Professor McIntosh, Dr. Warwick James and Dr. P. L. Barlow, who have succeeded in identifying two special bacilli that cause the impairment of teeth, the real originators of toothache. The bacteria germs were located by applying to the enamel of teeth the acids produced by the various bacilli found in the cavities of the mouth. Most of these could not live in acids which were strong enough to affect the enamel and finally these two were found that possessed that capacity and may therefore be assumed to be the real reason for decayed teeth.

Why the Ocean Is Salt.

The sea is salt because salt is a mineral which prevails largely in the earth, and which, being soluble in water, is taken up by the ocean. All lakes and rivers hold some degree of saline matter, which they contribute to the ocean. When the sun evaporates the water in the sea, the salt is left behind. This vapor forms clouds and falls again as rain. The rain washes the earth, and carries some saline minerals to the ocean. In this way the ocean has become far more salty than lakes and rivers.

Wrong Anatomically.

An interesting controversy is being revived in Coventry, England. The ancient arms of the city show an elephant with his knees at the back of his hind legs, as in the case of a horse, whereas an elephant can kneel like a man. It is pointed out that as the designer of the arms has burdened the elephant with a castle he might have allowed the animal to take his rest naturally.

Efficiency Counts.

The best heads the world ever knew were well read—and the best heads take the best places.—Emerson.

Degrees of Sinfulness.
He that falls into sin is a man; that grieves at it is a saint; that boasts of it is a devil.—Thomas Fuller.

SAMUEL R. HONEY

(Continued from Page 1)

training for the war which broke out soon after the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln (March 4th, 1861). From this time until my appointment as Sergeant-Major I was wholly occupied in the drilling and otherwise training of recruits, excepting that for a short period I was on recruiting service in Dayton, Ohio, on which duty I was probably detailed in order to enable me to drill in marching and manual of arms, a company of "Home Guards" consisting of some of the leading men of the city, the names of one only of whom remain in my memory; these were Messrs. Craighead and Conover, lawyers, one of whom made the presentation speech when I became the recipient of a very handsome Smith and Wesson revolver in recognition of my otherwise voluntary services.

I also recall an occasion on which I was detailed (from Newport Barracks) to arrest ex-Governor Helm of Kentucky and his aide-de-camp, Major Mattox (one living in Newport and the other in Covington) on charges of treason. These arrests were made on one night (Covington being separated from Newport only by the Licking River, a bridge connecting the two towns) and the prisoners were removed to Cincinnati and there lodged in the Burnet House, which was the leading hotel of that city. I understood that they were taken from the custody of the sergeant who relieved me next day on a writ issued by a federal court.

(To be continued.)

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Mayor Boyle's Seventeenth Message is a Straightforward Business Document—Economy the Watchword.

To the Honorable, the Representative Council, and to the Honorable, the Board of Aldermen, of the City of Newport:

The City Charter imposes no obligation on the mayor to address you on this occasion nor does it obligate him to advise, to recommend or to suggest to your honorable bodies, his duties being essentially of an executive character. By its silence, however, it may be inferred that the charter leaves it optional with the mayor to follow the custom obtaining prior to its adoption. In observance of that custom, it is my honor today to avail myself of this opportunity of briefly addressing you.

Owing to the short time between the date the municipal fiscal year terminates and inauguration day, it is impossible to submit a complete and accurate statement of the city's finances and to prepare a full and comprehensive analysis of the same. The attempt, however, is made to submit comparisons in facts and figures, covering a period of years which may be informative.

The city treasurer's accounts show that during the past year the amount of public revenue from all sources, including loans, was \$2,353,887.74 and the expenditures \$2,314,726.85, that the amount of cash in the treasury was \$30,140.83, that during the year \$105,000 was paid on the city's debt. The amount of unexpended balances was approximately \$40,000.00.

In 1912, the valuation of all the assessable property, as appraised by the assessors, was \$53,307,000. The tax rate fixed was \$1.36 per \$100 and the amount of taxes collected was \$613,135.00. In 1922, the valuation was \$82,903,800, the tax rate \$2, and the amount of tax collected was \$1,241,000.89. A comparison of these items shows an increase of 16 per cent in valuation, 46 per cent in the tax rate, and 100 per cent in taxes collected in the past 10 years.

In 1912, the net city indebtedness was \$718,340.48; in 1922, it had risen to \$1,759,142.24, an increase of approximately 146 per cent.

In 1912, we paid \$125,000 in interest on bonds, state tax, etc.; in 1922, these items had grown to \$386,000, an increase of 108 per cent in 10 years. The significance of these figures is clear and unmistakable and indicates that if we are to be mindful of the past, and considerate of the future, we must seasonably improve our financial conditions, and that even a little reflection will lead us to the inevitable conclusion that we are approaching, if we have not already reached, the danger point in municipal finances.

When we consider that a comparably small community of 30,000 people—one third of whom, at the most pay the great bulk of the taxes—increases its liabilities 146 per cent in 10 years, when we note the small growth in population, the steadily mounting tax rate, the small increase in taxable realty, the gradual increase in intangible personal property and a two-million dollar city indebtedness, surely the time has come to halt, to think and to ascertain where and when we must apply economy and sound business methods in the conduct of public affairs. There is certainly field enough here for honest, unselfish, energetic effort, if we wish to retrench—and the only way to retrench is to retrench.

For instance, what is the necessity for having a Board of Canvassers and Registration, costing thousands of dollars annually, and working on a quarter-time basis; why should \$1200 more than their salaries be appropriated this year under the heading "Elections," when no elections are to be held? Heretofore the work of this board was done in the city clerk's department and by the Board of Aldermen, at an expense of thousands of dollars less than what it costs now. The law creating this board should be repealed.

Why have we so many inspectors of "this and that," and are so many necessary to safeguard the health and protect the interests of the community? Could there not be a consolidation of these, without impairing their efficiency and narrowing their field of operation?

Why should the city assume, as it has lately, the cost of maintaining and repairing roadways between, and a certain distance on both sides, of the tracks of the street railroad companies? Certainly the present rates of car fare do not warrant any such generosity on the part of the city.

It is needless to dwell in further detail on other items in this year's budget, which can be classed as dispensable, and not essential—the elimination of which would, in the aggregate, go far towards paying our

annual interest charges. For instance the \$7,000 referred to by the Committee of Twenty-Five would pay the interest on \$175,000 of our indebtedness.

It is safe to say that a proper survey of the several departments would disclose many opportunities to economize and to employ public funds to greater advantage and profit. Why should we engage a so-called "expert," at a cost of \$2,500, to make a survey of the city departments? Do the methods employed in conducting business in the several departments, and which may be susceptible of improvement, constitute such a complex problem that a committee of the Representative Council or the Board of Aldermen could not solve it? It unquestionably could, and I believe that were such a survey made by a committee, honestly, fearlessly and thoroughly, results would follow changes that would save thousands of dollars annually.

Many superfluous positions would be found that could be, and should be, consolidated, if "how-to-the line, let the chips fall where they may," business methods were adopted in all departments.

The issue of \$375,000 in bonds, to build new roadways on Broadway and Bellevue avenue this year, would seem to be inopportune and unnecessary. While, as a rule, it is in the end a waste of money to patch roads, occasions arise when financial conditions warrant and economy justifies temporary repairs. I believe such conditions now confront us. If we would this year, spend one year's interest on the proposed bonds, which would approximate \$17,000, we could put these two streets in fairly good condition for the coming season, thus deferring the permanent work until next year, when materials, etc., will be cheaper. It is my opinion that by so doing, we could save \$50,000 on the cost as now estimated.

The time of collecting the city's taxes seems to be inopportune. The tax should be levied late in the year and its collection be made early in the following year. This change would obviate the necessity of hiring money for the transaction of the business of the city for the greater portion of the year, and save thousands of dollars annually.

If it is possible, efforts should be made to amend the state law so as to bring about a nearer equalization of the real estate and the tangible personal property tax ratio and the intangible personal property tax ratio, with the view of lowering the former and increasing the latter ratio.

The budget should be prepared after the amount of taxes has been ascertained by the assessors, and limited to the amount available. The present "dealing in futures" method of making the budget on appropriations estimated by the different departments, without knowing the amount to be collected, and then directing the assessors to go find the money, is wrong and unbusiness-like. We should cut the garment according to the cloth.

The fact is so plain, as to be self-evident, that we have been managing our affairs in all departments, from that of recreations to schools, with such a free and extravagant hand as to be suggestive of metropolitan requirements. We have expended lavishly in the maintenance of all departments, without any apparent sense of responsibility and with entire disregard as to effect.

I venture the assertion that there is not a city department, if it could be compared with similar departments in other public corporations, but would disclose the fact that it is being conducted at much greater cost and expense.

In conclusion permit me to try, for I feel and know that no words of mine can adequately do so—to express my sincere appreciation of the honor conferred on me by my election to the mayoralty, an honor as undeserved as it is flattering, and to offer my assurance that my best and constant efforts will be devoted to the progress and welfare of our beloved city. While fully conscious of the honor, I am not unmindful of the obligations, responsibilities and trials which today I assume.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Mercury, January 8, 1898. At a meeting of the Portsmouth and Middletown Electric Railroad Co. held Wednesday it was voted to make the temporary organization permanent. The rates of fare will be five cents for each town through which the road passes. The terminus in Newport is to be at the foot of the Parade.

The new city government was organized Monday afternoon. Prayer was offered by Rev. C. G. Cutler. After which his Honor Mayor Boyle delivered an interesting address as usual. In the evening the city officers for the year were chosen. Most of the important ones are new. Parson S. Kaul was chosen chief of police; William Hamilton, street commissioner; J. Stacy Brown, city solicitor; Robert M. Franklin, judge of probate; Edward W. Higbee, tax collector; Walter S. Currin, inspector of nuisances; Henry E. Turner, Jr., clerk of probate; Thomas E. Sherman, city auditor.

The commission to revise the state constitution is still holding daily sessions. It is the general impression that the commission has done too much already to have their work accepted by the people. The latter want no radical changes in their constitutional law. They have lived and prospered many years under the present constitution and they see no reason for great changes.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Newport, R. I., January 6th, A. D. 1923. WHEREAS, Anna May Headley of the City of Newport in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Anna May Headley and Alfred Cresson Headley, now in jail in the said Anna May Headley unknown, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered:

MIDDLETOWN

From our regular correspondent) Men's Community Club

The annual election of officers of the Men's Community Club of Holy Cross parish was held in the parish house. A chowder supper, which was prepared by Mr. Lewis R. Manchester, was served by Mr. Henry I. Chase, assisted by Messrs. Nathaniel Champlin, Leroy Dennis, William Allen, Jr., was served by Mr. Henry I. Chase, Jr.

The following officers were elected: President—James R. Chase, 2nd. Vice President—John H. Spooner. Secretary—Leroy Dennis. Treasurer—Benjamin Thurston. Rev. James P. Conover and Rev. A. Stanley Muirhead were the speakers of the evening. Whist was played, with Mr. Henry I. Chase, Jr., as winner.

Mrs. Laura Barker, widow of Isaac Barker, quietly observed her ninety-second birthday on Monday at her home on Paradise Avenue. Mrs. Barker, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest resident of this town, is in good health and takes a great interest in the events of the day. In August, 1910, she suffered a broken hip and since then has been confined to a wheel chair. Mrs. Barker has lived nearly all her life in this town and since her marriage in 1869 has lived where she now resides.

Mr. and Mrs. Millard F. Smith quietly observed the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at their home on Paradise Avenue last Saturday.

Misses Leona and Gladys Peckham and Emeline Martin and Messrs. Hall Webber and John Spooner, Jr., who have been spending their holidays with their respective families, have returned to their studies at the Rhode Island State College at Kingston.

Mr. Fred P. Webber has returned to his home here after spending a week with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. Putnam Webber in North Dana, Mass.

Miss Elsie Peckham entertained a number of young friends Tuesday evening.

The executive committee of the Newport County Farm Bureau held its monthly business meeting on Tuesday evening. The reports of the county agent and home demonstration agent were read and approved and a report was received from the committee in charge of the dinner to be given on the night of the annual meeting. After considerable debate, a financial budget for the year was adopted.

Mrs. Elbert Sisson has had as guest her nephew, Mr. James Elliott, of Brookline, Mass., for the past week.

News has been received of the death of Mr. Eugene D. Pierce of Boston. Mr. Pierce, who has been in ill health for some time, was the eldest of four children of Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Pierce of Boston, a sister being Mrs. Elsie A. Peckham. Mr. Pierce was formerly head bookkeeper for Jordan, Marsh & Co. for many years.

Miss Helen Sherman, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Newport Hospital, has returned to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Sherman.

Mrs. Irene Louise Smith, wife of Charles Henry Sisson, died suddenly at the Newport Hospital on Sunday morning. She had been in her usual health, but when her husband reached home Saturday afternoon he found her unconscious. She was taken to the Newport Hospital, but she never regained consciousness, and died at an early hour on Sunday. Mrs. Sisson was of a quiet disposition and was well liked, having a large number of friends. She was the youngest of five children of the late George Washington and Orel Amanda (Shunway) Smith, and was born at the Smith homestead on Third Beach Road. On New Year's Day, 34 years ago, she was united in marriage with Charles Henry Sisson and to them was born one son, Warren Sisson of Newport. She was a member of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel and was greatly interested in whatever was being given by the Guild, although not a member. She is survived by her husband, son, granddaughter and a sister, Mrs. Mary Peabody, and two brothers, Nathan and Charles Smith, both of this town. The funeral was held on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, with Rev. James H. S. Fair officiating. The floral tributes were beautiful.

OPERATOR AIDS POLICE.

Many a criminal has been caught through the intelligent initiative and prompt and effective work of some telephone operator. To Miss Loretta Randall, telephone operator in the Homeopathic Hospital in Pittsburgh, Pa., is due the credit for the arrest of a negro murderer who had beaten his wife so brutally that she had died at the hospital to which she had been taken, having been found unconscious and covered with bruises, in one of the public parks.

Miss Randall was on duty at the hospital switchboard, when a man called up and asked about the injured woman's condition. She at once surmised that it was the murderer for whom the detective force was scouring the city. Although she knew that the woman was dead, she kept the man on the wire on the pretext of making inquiries about the victim, and then asked the telephone company to try and trace the call, which it was found came from a vacant house, and the police were informed, but when the officers reached the house the man had left.

After holding the man on the wire as long as possible, the operator told him that the woman was dead and that her body had been taken to the morgue. Again, the operator's intuition helped out and she quickly notified the police department that she was sure that she had talked with the murderer and that he would visit the morgue and ask to see the body of his wife, and suggested that officers be sent there at once. Acting upon the operator's advice, officers were sent to the morgue, who arrived in time to arrest the murderer when he appeared, as the quick-witted telephone operator had predicted.

Sleeping on Water.

A doctor recommends his patients to sleep on water-holds, as they are cooling features for the body.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Newport, December 18, A. D. 1922.

WHEREAS, Jennie S. Hoffman, of the City of Newport, in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Jennie S. Hoffman and Charles E. Hoffman, now in parts to the said Jennie S. Hoffman unknown, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered:

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Charles E. Hoffman of the pendency of said petition and that he shall appear at said court, to be held at the Superior Court in said County of Newport, on the third Monday of February, A. D. 1923, then and there to respond to said petition.

12-11-6w SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk.

NAPOLEON B. ROSE, Auctioneer, Block Island, R. I.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

WILL BE SOLD at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, January 17th, A. D. 1923, at three o'clock P. M., the premises hereinafter described, by virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage deed made by Andrew V. Willis, dated September 23, 1891, and recorded in the records of said County of Newport, in the Town of New Shoreham, Rhode Island, in Real Estate Mortgage Book No. 3 at pages 31, 34 and 35, the conditions of the said mortgage deed having been broken: One certain tract or parcel of land, situated in the northern part of the town of New Shoreham, containing by estimation about four acres and one-quarter, be the same more or less, with all the buildings thereon, standing butted and bounded as follows, to wit: northerly on land now or formerly of Oscar Willis, formerly belonging to the estate of Nathaniel L. Willis, easterly and southerly on land now or formerly of the Block Island Land Improvement Company, so called, and westerly on the public highway, or however otherwise said tract of land may appear to be bounded or described, it being formerly the domestic estate of the mortgagor aforesaid, and being all the premises that were conveyed by said mortgage deed, which deed is hereby made part hereof. Said premises are subject to power of sale of said Andrew V. Willis.

By order of the present owner and holder of said mortgage deed, who hereby gives notice of intent to bid at said sale or at any postponement or adjournment thereof.

STEPHEN D. PADDOCK, Attorney for Holder of Mortgage. 412 Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I. 12-23

Probate Court of the Town of Portsmouth, R. I., Dec. 22, 1922.

Estate of Marion Jackson

AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Marion Jackson, late of said Portsmouth, deceased, is presented for probate; and the same is received and referred to the eighth day of January, A. D. 1923, at one o'clock P. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Portsmouth, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

12-23 GEORGE H. HICKS, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE

May Dickhaut vs. William P. Dickhaut } No. 2261 } Divorce

NOTICE is hereby given that on MON. DAY, the 22nd day of January, A. D. 1923, at two o'clock P. M., at the Office of J. A. Sullivan, Realty Building, Newport, R. I., I shall take the deposition of witnesses in the above cause, pursuant to an order of the Superior Court, entered on December 13th, A. D. 1922. Said William P. Dickhaut is, therefore, notified to appear, if he so see fit, at said time and place, to put cross interrogatories to such depositions.

ROBERT M. FRANKLIN, Standing Master in Chancery. Dec 30-4w

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, Sheriff's Office, Newport, R. I., Aug 25th, A. D. 1922.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 12231, issued out of the District Court of the said Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Providence, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1922, and returnable to the said Court October 18th, A. D. 1922, upon a judgment rendered by said Court, the 13th day of July, A. D. 1922, in favor of the Providence Brewing Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Rhode Island, and against the said defendant, I have this day at 10 o'clock past 7 o'clock P. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Samuel Mierovitz, alias John Doe, of Newport, in said County of Providence, has in and to certain lands and improvements thereon, situated in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Southerly on Van Zandt Avenue fifty (50) feet westerly on land of Eliza B. Barker one hundred (100) feet, northerly on land now formerly of Matthew Butler fifty (50) feet; and easterly on land of William O'Neill one hundred (100) feet or however otherwise bounded or described being the same premises conveyed to said grantor, Samuel Mierovitz, by deed from Edward J. Blais and others, bearing date of August 20th, A. D. 1913, and recorded in the Land Evidence of said Newport.

Also another tract or parcel of land located in said Newport with the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded and described as follows: North on Van Zandt Avenue one hundred (100) feet, easterly on land of Eliza B. Barker one hundred (100) feet, southerly on land of William O'Neill one hundred (100) feet, and westerly on land formerly of Jeremiah and Mary Murchie one hundred and sixty-five hundred (100.65) feet and west on land formerly of Herbert C. Tillyer, fifty-one feet or however otherwise bounded or described.

AND Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport on the 2nd day of December, A. D. 1922, at 10 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said Execution, debt, interest on the same, and of said defendant's own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff. 11-1-4

Newport, R. I., Dec. 2, 1922. For good and sufficient cause the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the Second day of January, A. D. 1923 at the same hour and place above named.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff. Dec. 3, 1922. Dec. 30.

Newport, R. I., January 2, 1923. For good and sufficient cause the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the Second day of February, A. D. 1923, at the same hour and place above named. FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff. Jan. 6, 1923. Jan. 27.

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JANUARY 3, 1923

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SPRING TERM BEGINS THURSDAY, FEB. 1

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS for the Spring Term will be held only on MONDAY, JAN. 15

at 2 o'clock p. m.

It is expected that the entire quota to be admitted for the Spring Term will be accepted at this time. For further information, apply to the President.

NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Newport Gas Light Company, will be held Monday, January 8th at 10 o'clock.

A. K. QUINN, President.

Probate Court of the City of Newport.

Estate of Laura Forrester

NOTICE is hereby given that M. Alonzo Van Horn has qualified as Temporary Guardian of the person and estate of Laura Forrester, of full age, of said Newport.

Creditors are notified to file their claims in this office within the times required by law beginning December 23rd, 1922.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk. December 15th, 1922.

Probate Court of the City of Newport.

Estate of Julia A. Williams

AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Julia A. Williams, late of said Newport, and same is received and referred to the Twenty-second day of January instant, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk. 1-6

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